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The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boat, Rail Daks, Places of interest Inland and Along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., &c.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ORIENTAL	6284	F. N. Tillard	15th Nov.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 284	F.N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked a Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
EMPEROR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
EMPERATRIX	C. Hellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 860.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS HACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinovich	6044	27th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-4	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs 990, 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TYROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Dec., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay 6th November, 1902.

NEW ANCHOR LINER.

S. S. "MASSILIA" of 6,000 TONS.
SAILING BOMBAY to MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL about
12TH NOVEMBER, 1902.

HAS excellent First Class Accommodation in large 2 and 3 Berthed Cabins, on the bridge Deck. She is fitted with all modern improvements and conveniences with Electric Light throughout.

PASSAGE RATES:—

	Rs.
To Marseilles	605.
To London Overland via Marseilles	680.
To Liverpool all the way by Sea	680.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmits	15th Jan. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,959 tons, Captain Bergez, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY the 20th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abcas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basret, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th December.

FOR DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "IKHONA," 5,252 tons, on or about 19th November.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 18th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay 13th November, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,780	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Sporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Nov. 1902.
ISCHIA	6,000	Muzio	17th Dec. 1902.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 47.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	M. Oswald	24th Nov. 1902
S. S. SAFARI	1,402	H. Tede	8th Dec. 1902.
S. S. SULTAN	2,881	J. Ahrens.	22nd Dec. 1902.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to
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BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
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WHITE GLAZED TILES.
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ENGLISH-PICKLED PORK, Legs and Bellies.
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ENGLISH OX-TONGUES IN JELLY.
ENGLISH HAMS, Home Cured Pale Cumberland.
ENGLISH BACON, Real Wiltshire.
ENGLISH XMAS PUDDINGS, 2, 4 and 6 lbs. each.
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ENGLISH COBNUTS.

LOCH FYNE HERRINGS, in Kegs of 50 each.

TURKEY FIGS, FRENCH PLUMS, MALTA GRAPES, BRAZIL NUTS.

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INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
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BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.

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MADRAS.
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BOOTS AND SHOES
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TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
Mofussil Orders forwarded by V. P. Post.

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OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,
NO. 5 YUSSOOF BUILDING,
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NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Jewelled Gold Jewellery.
NEW DESIGNS in Necklaces
NEW DESIGNS in Muff Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Lockets
NEW DESIGNS in Brooches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelets and Bangles
NEW DESIGNS in Jewelled and Plain Fans
NEW DESIGNS in Cachou Boxes
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NEW DESIGNS in Presentation Oakware, Nickel-Silver Mounted
NEW DESIGNS in All Departments.

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117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.
THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND
CATERERS,
HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF
SPECIAL COLD DISHES
FOR DINNER PARTIES
SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.
MENUS ARRANGED
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FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
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MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.
GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.
NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1-0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

½ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

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A 7-lb. Cannister " for Rs. 7.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,
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IT IS PROPOSED TO PERFORM
"HIAWATHA'S WEDDING FEAST"
AT THE NEXT CONCERT.
The First Practice for the Chorus
WILL BE HELD
on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, at 5-45 P.M.
IN THE
TOWN HALL.
Copies of the Music will be distributed before this date.
Bombay November 13TH

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MR. HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL COMMEDY CO.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH,
AND THE THREE FOLLOWING NIGHTS.

When will be produced the latest LONDON SUCCESS, from the PRINCE OF WALES. THEATRE London.
THREE LITTLE MAIDS,
Music by PAUL REUBENS,
Additional Lyrics by HOWARD TALBOT and PERCY GREENBANK.
All the new and elaborate Scenery specially painted by Mr. W. H. PULFORD.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co's,
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

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The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days, after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.
No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.
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Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

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FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As 8. A very useful book for family use
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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
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CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine. G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

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CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000
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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000
HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Korrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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Sub-Branches :—Murree (April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies :—Bangalore and Mooltan City.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 10th October 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,910,000
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BOMBAY BRANCH.
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Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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THE TIME THE TIME
THE TIME
DO YOU KNOW
that we have received a large consignment of Gent's Tivoli Watches.
Nickel open-faced Keyless, at... Rs. 5 each.
Silver open-faced Keyless, at... „ 8 each.
(Ladies or Gents.)

WE DEFY COMPETITION.
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(Capped.)
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WATCHES.
Rs. 7. Rs. 9. Rs. 10. Rs. 12.
These Watches are warranted to keep accurate time in any climate, and can stand fair wear and tear.
English make, Timepieces, at Rs. 3-8 Plain.
Do. do. at Rs. 4, Carriage.
Do. do, at Rs. 5, (Alarming).
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We guarantee our Watches and Timepieces to keep in correct working order for the above period, and during this time we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainsprings, oiling, &c., for which no charge will be made.
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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
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JUST RECEIVED.
Prices Moderate. Every Sizes.

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DUNLOP AIRTUBE WITH VALVE	6	8
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GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS,
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BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
THE SALE of Japanese Curiosities advertised to take place to-day at Esplanade Road, Fort, is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY next, the 19th and 21st inst.

SALE OF COTTON GIN ACCESSORIES, ASBESTOS SHEETS, &c.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. Busuruddin and Mahomed Sufijan, Proprietors Bushir Mill.
11 Cotton gin house accessories without roller shaft,
1 bundle asbestos sheets weighing 131 lbs.
4 dozen broad and narrow Knives.
The purchaser shall take delivery of the above goods at Khundwa Railway Station where the same are now lying.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF BICYCLES, BICYCLE ACCESSORIES, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINE, SHOP FURNITURE, ETC.
On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Foras Road, Byculla, opposite the Iron Foundry, the stock-in-trade of Mr. Feroz Esmal, bicycle merchant, consisting of 20 gent's bicycles, 1 lady's new free-wheel Club Swift bicycle, bicycle accessories, 3 and 4 feet lathes, vice drilling machine, glass cupboards, etc.
The property is on view.

SALE OF 129 CASES WHISKY.
On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Messrs R. A. Parakh and Co, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs Bertie Smith and Co., Ld., of Apollo Street, and Mr. John Stanley Smith.
129 cases each said to contain about one dozen whisky of John Gillon and Co, of Leith of five assorted descriptions, now stored in Apollo Bonded Warehouse.

SALE OF 24 CASES HOLLANDS AND HOLLAND DHOOTIES AND 1 CASE OF COLOURED DRILLS.
On MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Meghjee Govind
24 cases Hollands and Holland dhooties.
1 case coloured drills.

SALE OF 4 CASES WHITE MULLS AND 50 PIECES NANSOOKS.
On MONDAY next, the 17th inst. at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mirza Mahmood Kashani and on account and at the risk of Chaturbhuj Gordhan (an Insolvent):
1017—1 case 150 pieces white mulls, 50 inches.
1387—1 case 150 pieces white mulls 50 inches.
1402—2—2 cases 300 pieces white mulls, 54 inches.
51 pieces white nansooks, 22 yards.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—
Household furniture such as cupboards, almira, meatsafe dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, sofas, easy chairs, Singer's hand sewing machine with cover.
1 X Ray coil for 6 inch spark, with one din. by 2in. by 4in
X Ray focus tubes,
1 mahogany square piano by Soundy and Co,
1 upright iron frame piano by Squire and Longson, of London.
115 pairs ladies' and gent's and boys' and girls' new boots and shoes in good order, 36 waterproof coats, 24 shirts of flannelette, 81 suits of coatsand pants and 20 shirts, 78 ladies' and gent's umbrellas, 181 brushes.
AT 2 P.M.
1 "Bobee" free-wheel gent's bicycle with double tube tyres by T. Tabrinole, London (brand new).
1 second-hand victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished office-shigram,
1 glass-fronted double seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
RARE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF RARE AND CHOICE PLANTS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3, Walkeshwar Road, near the Police Station, a large garden consisting of about 100 varieties of choice palms, varieties of ferns, dracena, crotons, maranta, alocasia, standard roses, baskets of ferns, varieties of asparagus, China, Madras and School of Art pots, hanging baskets, large size dab equatinum with stand, garden lawn, swings, etc. the property of RUTTONSEY LILADHUR, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the plants will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Under instructions from the executor of the will of the late Dr. Dosabhai Hormusjee Kantak, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Kavasjee Patell Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. surgical instruments, midwifery bag, medical books dispensary cupboards, stoppered bottles, scales, mortar and pestle, lady's bicycle, gent's Premier bicycle, lamp, brass double bedstead and household furniture, wearing apparel, etc.
The above will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On THURSDAY, the 27th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge Roberts and others, also bentwood furniture, crockery, glassware, plated ware, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc. the property of T. B. BURJORJEE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

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THE SECOND FLOOR of the ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, suitably arranged for occupation by several Offices. The premises afford the finest accommodation in the Fort, being central and open to the breeze on all sides. Apply for particulars to
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OF
ENGLISH BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
LARGE BONA-FIDE REDUCTIONS
COMMENCING 1st NOVEMBER
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PUNJABI MOHAMMUDDIN AND FAZOOLKARIM,
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NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

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OIL ENGINES with Automatic Ignition. Clayton and Shuttleworth's Engines are all fitted with this great improvement, which renders them the best, the simplest, the safest, and the cheapest Oil Engines in the market.
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MAGNIFICENT sea-side Villa at Kihim (Alibag Taluka), known as Kihim Yali Estate, only 13 miles from Bombay. Daily steamers to Mandwa, thence 5 miles by road.
Large Bungalow with Kitchen, Stables, and Outhouses; Compound nearly 18 acres of Cocoanut groves. Lovely beach in front. Splendid sea-bathing. Apply
A. H. FYZEE, Esq.,
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Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Cast Iron Pipes,
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LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.
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THE best Cement to use for important Hydraulic Work is Knight, Bevan and Sturge's "Pyramid" Brand, sold in 400-lb. casks. This Cement is guaranteed, and the prices compare favourably with any other brand.
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MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
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ESSENCE of NEEM is invaluable for poisoned, pollated or poverty of blood, eruptions, sores, etc. Bottle Rs

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£93 5/16	= —1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 3/4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£55 5/16	= 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 15/16	= unchanged
2 months hence	22 15/16	= do
Spot in New York	49 5/8	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·12 1/2	= do
Berlin ,,	20·45 1/2	= do
New York Demand	4·87 1/8	= plus 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3/4 pr ct	= —3/8
7 day market loans	2 1/2 pr ct	= unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £75,000 for S. America.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00 000

Rs. 25,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, 15,00,000 do. Bombay.
,, 8,10,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 4d.

Minimum rate received 2 per cent. Average rate 16'00.

Total amount sold during week 59,30,000.

Amount to be alloted next week 50,00,000.

Extra allotments Bills in Bombay Rs. 10,000 at 1s 4 1-32d.

Extra allotments Bills in Calcutta Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks 8 3-4 Nov.-Dec. Tone steady.

METALS.

Copper Brazier £63-10.
Yellow Metal 5 3-4d.
Tin Plates 12s. 9d.
Bar Iron Belgium £5-1-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-5-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-1-0.

Rapseed Yellow Cawnpore 34 3-4. Nov.-Dec. sellers Tone dull.

Linseed.—Linseed Bold 43 1-2. Apr.-May. Sellers. Tone dull.

Coffee in New York 5 1-8.

Tallow—Finest Australian Beef 36-6
Do do Mutton... 37-

In Liverpool—Tone steady.

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 10,000 bales. Spot 4'46. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 11,000 bales Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4'28	4'23	4'25	4'25
—1	—2	—2	—2
March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.	
4'25	4'25	4'25	
—2	—1	—1	
June-July	July-Aug.		
4'26	4'26		
—1	—1		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	52,000 bales,
,, Do. last year	Nil
,, Exports to Great Britain	25,000 ,,
,, ,, Continent	15,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	8·30
Futures, month of Dec.	8·08 plus 12
Do. do. March	7·99 plus 9

In New Orleans—

Spot	7 11-16
Futures month of Feb.	7·84 plus 12
Do. May	7·91 plus 8
Tone at close	steady

BOMBAY, Nov. 13.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 31-32d to 1s. 4 d
Bank Demand	1-4 to 1s. 4. 1-32 d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 7-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 11-32d
French Francs 3 do do	169 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	122
Shanghai 30 ,, ,,	165
Japan 30 ,, ,,	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady

Cash	Rs. 97 10
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 9

Money Market—Tone quiet,

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone quiet,	Rs.	a.	
Ready	7	15 to 8	0
Forward April-May	7	13	
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	5 to 6	5
Do. Forward April-May	5	14	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	6	0	
Yellow Guzerat Forward	6	6	
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.			
Ready	7	15 to 8	0
Forward April-May	7	7	
Castorseed—Tone quiet but steady.			
Ready	25		
Forward April.-May.	25	4	
Groundnuts—Tone steady.			
Forward Jany-Feby	36	0	
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandesh Ready	38	8 to	
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	39	8	
25 ,, ,,	38	4	
50 ,, ,,	37	0	
Black Kutnee	33	8 to 33	4

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Total imports	10,000 ,,

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar
4·32	4·30	4·29	4·29
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4	plus 4
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June.	June-July
4·29	4·30	4·30	4·30
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4	plus 4

July-Aug.
plus 4

COTTON.—With the reaction in American futures our market has been steady with the closing prices of yesterday fully maintained. The export demand continues very limited and for the most part is below current quotations. The volume of business was small and consisted chiefly of Bengals ready and forward.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	163	March.
F. G. Bengals ...	153	Jany.
F. G. M. G. Khandeish...	163-4	,,

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday 12th November, 1902 :—

Cotton	2,356	bales.
Wheat	21,602	cwts.
Linseed	3,263	,,
Rapeseed	33	,,
Gingellyseed	17,742	,,
Popyseed	177	,,
Groundnuts	100	,,
Castorseed	2,479	,,
Rice	1,464	,,
Myrabollams	1,868	,,
Cottonseed	10,611	,,

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 12th November 1902 :—

Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage on the evening of the 5th November 1902		Rs. 38,02,000
Do. Government Silver on do.	do. ...	1,10,19,000
	Total	1,48,21,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage	Rs. 38,84,000	
Do. do. Government	16,89,000	55,73,000
		2,03,94,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of	34,40,000	
Petty Items issued for miscellaneous purposes	—	
New coin paid to the Indore Darbar	2,00,000	
New coin paid to the Reserve Treasury	4,00,000	40,40,000
Balance on evening of the 12th November 1902		1,63,54,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.	
Silver held on account of the tenders	40,46,000	
Silver held on account of the Government	1,23,08,000	
	1,63,54,000	

There is in addition awaiting Assay :—	Rs.	
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage	14,91,000	
Bullion belonging to Government	20,28,000	
	35,19,000	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN—November 4, at 2, Marquis Street, Madras, the wife of C J S Chapman, of a daughter (prematurely).
CUERDEN—November 2, at the Sanitarium, 51, Park Street (Dr Ingersoll), Madras, the wife of G H Cuerden, of a son.
CROSTHWAITE—November 8, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain John G Crosthwaite, of a son.
GUITERMAN—November 3, at Fatehgarh, the wife of C E Guiterman, I C S, of a daughter.
PRESTON—November 4, at Peshawar, the wife of Captain E K Preston, S and T Corps, of a son.
PRIOR—November 9, at No. 11, Municipal Office Street, Calcutta, wife of A W Prior, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BEWS—November 6, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Robert Alexander, eldest son of Captain John Bews, in his 37th year.
ROBSON—November 5, at Ashapura, Adine Marian, the only daughter of Dr and Mrs R G Robson, aged 14 months.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING,

APPLY TO

SHAPURJI & CO.,

BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS.

To the ELITE of BOMBAY.

Over 32 Years in the Line.

No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

Stone House, Colaba,
3rd October, 1902.

Mr. SHAPURJI has been my BAZAR SUPPLIER for over 13 years and has always given SATISFACTION.

(Sd.) H. GAY,
Auditor, G. I. P. Ry.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 9-43m., 10-35a. Low water, 2-42m., 7-5a.

P. and O. s.s. Caledonia, with English mails of 31st ultimo due to arrive at 5 a.m.

Bombay Medical and Physical Society, University Library, 5 p.m.

MAHOMEDAN FAIRS.—The annual Mahomedan fair at Comaria Street and Behrain Road will be held to-day (Friday).—The Shaik Misseri fair will take place at Matunga to-day.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club Tent at 8-45 p.m. to-day, for a moonlight run; and at 6-30 a.m. on Sunday, the 16th instant, for a run to Bandora via Jacob's Circle and back.

AN ELOCUTIONIST AT DHAR.—A Dhar correspondent writes that Mr. J. C. Manjeh, Elocutionist, gave a performance in the High School on Sunday evening. In all he gave five performances in Dhar. Mr. Manjeh has had the very rare honor of exhibiting, and appeared before the Viceroy during his Excellency's visit to Dhar.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Sakharam Ganesh Pandit, B.A., in English, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. Subject :—"Modern Science justifying the ancient Wisdom." Mr. G. E. Sutcliffe will preside.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Sullen of the Health Department, Bombay Municipality, charged Gungabai, a milk woman, and Himan Bhica, a milkman, with feeding their cattle on stable refuse in Lower Colaba. The first accused was fined Rs. 50 a month and a half ago for a similar offence. The Magistrate fined both accused Rs. 50 and expressed his regret that under the Act he could not pass a heavier sentence.

TAKING LIQUOR INTO THE DOCK.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Sawalia Ramchandra, a "bhistee" with taking liquor into the Sassoon Docks on Wednesday evening, while troops from South Africa were being landed. The accused admitted having eight bottles of beer with him, but said that the liquor was intended for his own use and that of four other "bhisteys," who were to accompany the troops to Poona. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 5.

THE MAHARAJA OF COCHIN.—His Highness Sir Shriram Varma, K.C.S.I., the Maharaja of Cochin, attended by eighty-seven followers carrying twelve guns and twelve swords, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday evening from Poona by a special train and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The Maharaja has been staying in a bungalow at Walkeshwar. A salute of seventeen guns was fired yesterday morning in honour of his arrival. His Highness will remain in Bombay for about a week and then proceeds on a tour in the Northern India, reaching Delhi at the time of the Durbar.

MOONLIGHT BAND.—At the Esplanade Band Stand by kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and the officers, the String band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 9 p.m. to-day.

Spanish Serenade	La Paloma ..... de Yradier,
Overture	The Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe.
Valse	Aeggio alio ..... Pecorini.
Selection	The Mountebanks ..... Cellier.
Polacca de Concert	(Piccolo solo) Loiseaux du Bois ..... Le Theire.
Selection	The Messenger Boy ..... Caryll.
Gd. March	Tannhauser ..... Wagner.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of October there were 23 horses, 153 bullocks, and 17 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of October 30 horses, 139 bullocks, 1 cow, 3 buffaloes, 12 donkeys, and 21 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 32 horses, 132 bullocks, 1 cow, 3 buffaloes, 12 donkeys, and 21 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. One case among bullocks, and 5 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as outpatients during the month :—10 horses, 4 bullocks, 3 buffaloes, 2 cows, 1 calf, 1 deer, 3 she-goats, 24 dogs, 2 cats, and 5 parrots.

VISIT TO A LEADING BHAGARSATH.—Dastur Darabjee Mathirjee, of Navsari, is held in such great veneration among the Parsee community that a visit by him to the residences of some of the leading Parsee citizens is considered as a mark of honour to them. He has visited several Parsee families, among which may be mentioned that of Mr. Rustomjee Dosabhoy Settna, a leader of the Bhagarsath sect. This the Dastur visited on Wednesday at their residence at Bellasis Road. The bungalow was specially decorated for the occasion; and Mr. Rustomjee and his family received the Dastur with the honours due to his high position. Some time was agreeably spent in conversation, and the Dastur was presented with a rich shawl and garlands and bouquets of flowers before he left.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Sub-Inspector Lewis charged Kassum Mahomed, a Mahomedan, who had four previous convictions against him, with stealing a purse containing Rs. 3, the property of one Gopal Hanmanta. The complainant was passing along Abdul Rehman Street, yesterday morning, when the accused was observed removing the purse from his pocket. He was immediately arrested by the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and begged that he might be sentenced to simple imprisonment. He said that on each of the former occasions, he was sentenced to hard labour, which had weakened his constitution. His Worship sentenced the accused to two years' hard labour and to receive twenty stripes.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest at the J. J. Hospital, relative to the death of Pandoorang Bilka, a fisherman, aged forty years, residing on the second storey of a house in Mazagon. The deceased was a habitual drunkard and was in pecuniary difficulties. During the last four days Pandoorang had been raving and shouting at imaginary objects. About 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, while in temporary aberration of his mind, he jumped over the railings of the verandah on to the ground below, from a height of about thirty feet. Both of his thighs and right arm were fractured. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died the next day, the cause of death being shock following the injuries sustained by him. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide during "delirium tremens."

SIR TOWER PALMER.—The following note has been issued :—His Excellency Sir Arthur Power Palmer, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India, will arrive at Bombay, Victoria Terminus, on Wednesday, the 26th November, at 7 a.m. (local time). The 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, will furnish a Guard of Honour of 100 rank-and-file with Band and Regimental Colour under the Command of a Captain, with two Subalterns, to be at Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m. on Wednesday, the 26th instant. Dress—Review Order, White. His Excellency will be received with a general salute. Officers Commanding Corps, Heads of Departments and Staff Officers off duty will attend. Dress—Review Order, White. A salute of 17 Guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m. on Wednesday, the 26th instant, to announce the arrival of His Excellency.

ST. MARY'S EX.-STUDENTS' UNION'S CONCERT.—The members of St. Mary's Ex.-Students' Union gave another of their popular concerts in their club rooms on Wednesday night in aid of the Children's Annual Christmas Tree and Sports' Fund. The audience was large and appreciative. The stage, which represented a pretty forest view, looked bright and charming. The concert opened with a march by the Union Orchestra, which consisted of over twenty members. The piece was rendered very well. The Gavotte "Fairy Land" and Valse "Dorothy" played later on were likewise in perfect time and harmony, and were greatly appreciated by the audience. Mr. Rice opened the vocal portion of the programme with "Stars may forget" which he sang in excellent style. A piano solo by Miss Lena De Costa was executed with spirit and taste. Mr. Robert Hogan sang two solos, in both of which his fine voice was heard to advantage. Mr. Wilkins next treated the audience to a comic song entitled "Ping Pong," the rollicking humour of which he splendidly brought out. He had to respond to a vociferous encore. Mr. Roeder's comic song "Paddy Mc Hay" was well sung and really enjoyed. The lecture on Man by Mr. Mougiel could not come off owing to an unexpected accident. Mr. Cornwallis Smith, however, came forward and filled up his place with a couple of his comic songs, which took immensely. The concert was a decided success, and the funds of the Union must have benefitted by it.

SUCCESSION TO A RICH ESTATE.

A QUESTION OF ADOPTION.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in a suit filed by Jamnabai, daughter of Assar Purshotum, and another, against Dharsey Thackersey, now known as Lukhmidas Rowjee, in which the plaintiffs prayed for a declaration that Bai Ruttonbai was not entitled to adopt a son to Rowjee Jersey except with the consent of her relations in her husband's family; that the adoption by her of the defendant was invalid and inoperative; that even if she was entitled to adopt a son to Rowjee Jersey, the alleged adoption of the defendant was still invalid and inoperative at law; that the alleged adoption of the defendant, if otherwise valid, was of no effect as regarded the property dealt with by the provisions of the settlement referred to; that the plaintiffs were entitled in equal moieties to the property dealt with by the settlement and delivered to the defendant by the Official Trustee, etc.

The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasjee, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Daver, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Bhandarker, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee, Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering judgment, said the facts in this case were nearly all admitted, and the questions for decision were mostly questions of law. After going into the facts and the law of the case at considerable length, his lordship was of opinion that Ruttonbai could not bind the estate by entering into an arrangement with Jersey unless it was assented to by the trustee appointed under Rowjee's will. The question then was whether the trustees assented to that arrangement. Then the further question was whether the trustees could find Rowjee's estate by assenting to a compromise which had the effect of nullifying all the material provisions of his will and defeating the trust created by him. His lordship did not consider it necessary to discuss that question, as in the view he took of the case it was immaterial for the purposes of his decision. Assuming that the compromise between Ruttonbai and Jersey was in all respects valid and binding on Rowjee's estate, his lordship was of opinion that Ruttonbai took an absolute estate in the property under the compromise, and that Purshotum took no valid and legal interest in it on her death. It appeared to his lordship that what the compromise between Ruttonbai and Jersey contemplated was that the estate to which Rowjee's will related should stand vested in trustees; that Ruttonbai should become the owner of it, and use and make ridiculous and charitable gifts of the same or deal with it according to her pleasure; and that on her death, if any of that property remained, it should go to Jersey's son. His lordship did not consider it necessary for the purposes of this case to decide the bare question of law whether a Hindu widow, directed by her husband to adopt a son, could bind his estate by an agreement not to adopt. Assuming that the agreement not to adopt but to leave the estate on her death to Jersey's son was validly entered into by Ruttonbai and bound the estate, the court had to see whether the plaintiffs were still entitled to succeed. The principle acted upon in Shrinivas Murhar vs. Hanman Chando, which was a suit to set aside an adoption as invalid and recover possession of property, applied to this case. Assuming this case sued, and the suit had abated; and "a fortiori" his two daughters, one of whom was alive and was plaintiff No. 1, and the other of whom was dead and was represented by plaintiff No. 2, were bound by the order of abatement and could not maintain the present action. The plaintiffs' claim must also fail on the question of "res judicata."

His lordship, therefore, rejected the plaintiffs' claim with costs.

THE DALLAS COMPANY.

MR. Henry Dallas' Company will open in Bombay on Monday next, when the "Three Little Maids" will be given. This musical comedy has been very successful. The dialogue is described as crisp and clever, and the music exceedingly bright and pretty. The piece having been well rehearsed, the scenery being new and the costumes specially designed, the production will be well worth seeing. "The Three Little Maids" are played by Miss Nellie Curtis, Miss Grace Ray, and Miss Lillian Cavanagh. The former little lady is well known here, and the part of "Ada" in her hands is sure to be a success. The two other ladies are new to the country, but have had much experience. Mrs. Henry Dallas will play "Lady St. Mallory." The male caste is very small, but "Lord Cheyne" by Mr. Henry Dallas will be quite worth a visit. Mr. J. Knox Orde plays the "Frenchman," Mr. Albert Rees plays "Brian," I love with the third Maid, and his singing is particularly good. Then we have an old favourite, Mr. Percival Knight, in the part of the "Caddie" and the "Vicar" in the hands of Mr. Munro. These constitute the principals and a good performance is guaranteed. The public are also informed that, as the stay of the Dallas Company here must be a short one, owing to the forthcoming Delhi Durbar, which the company will attend, no production will be repeated.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	6	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathipura, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	4	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	1	1	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Malabar and Worlee	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	11
Total	17	17	97
Total plague deaths to date	129,987	100,503	
Same date last year	17	36	113

DRY, THIN, AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Mooljee B. Barbhaya presiding.

CHOKES IN DRAINS.

The Corporation considered a memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding copy of a letter from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Ordinary Branch, who forwarded statements regarding the cleansing of drains in the city.

Dr. Dinshaw Master moved that the statement be recorded, that the Commissioner be requested to report whether in the present unsatisfactory state of almost all the Municipal sewers in the City as revealed by the quarterly reports of the Drainage Engineer, it was advisable in the interests of the public health to allow the introduction of night soil into them, without an adequate supply of water for flushing purposes and at what intervals were the pipe-sewers and main-sewers in the city cleansed at present, and that the Commissioner be also requested to report if it was possible, to arrange for a systematic flushing of all the main-sewers and cleansing the catch-pits every fortnight. He said the statements disclosed a very unsatisfactory state of things inasmuch as they found that out of 79 drains 51 had got choked.

Dr. Jehangir J. Curretjee seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta thought that no good purpose would be served by Dr. Master's resolution. They had passed similar resolutions on former occasions, but nothing came out of them. He thought that instead of asking reports from their officer, they should appoint small committees for different wards and ask them to report on the condition of the drains in their respective spheres. He moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner's report be recorded and that a committee (named) be appointed to make personal investigations into the condition and working of the drainage system in the different wards of the City with special reference to the cleaning of pipes and flushing of drains and with power to carry out its work by sub-committee, and to call for all such assistance in making their inquiries as might be deemed necessary from the Commissioner, and to report thereon to the Corporation such suggestions and remedies as might occur to them.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchundra seconded the amendment.

Dr. Master withdrew his proposition in favour of Mr Mehta's amendment.

Mr. Hormasjee Vakil doubted the utility of appointing committees composed of laymen to report on matters which experts alone understood.

After some further discussions Mr. Mehta's amendment was put to the vote and carried.

CONDITION OF WATER MAINS.

The following letter from the Commissioner with regard to the kind of coating applied to the water mains belonging to the three Municipal lakes and their present condition was considered :—"The mains, like most cast-iron pipes were coated with Dr. Angus Smith's patent solution which is composed of gas-tar, Burgundy pitch, oil and resin mixed in a bath in proper proportions and heated to a temperature of 400° F. The Water Engineer reports that a portion of the Vehar 32" main is badly corroded for about 1 1-2 miles at and to the north of Kurla station owing to salt action, and again between Curry Road and Matunga Stations, owing to the combined action of moisture and soil containing a large percentage of organic matter. The remainder of this main; the 24" main from this lake, and the 24" main from Tulsi, are in very fair condition. The Tansa 48" piping both above and where it has been inspected, below ground, shows little or no signs of corrosion."

Dr. Katrak moved that the Commissioner's letter be recorded. He said when he gave notice of his motion his information was that some of the Tansa water mains had corroded. He, however, found from the report that they were not corroded.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit seconded the proposition which was adopted.

DEPORTATION OF PAUPER IMMIGRANTS.

The Commissioner forwarded a statement showing the charges paid by the Municipality and the share contributed by Government and Native States on account of deportation of pauper immigrants to British Districts and to different Native States up to the end of September last. The statement showed that the total charges paid by the Municipality amounted to Rs. 28,288 of which the Municipality and Government shared Rs. 3,134 each, the amount recoverable from Native States was Rs. 17,412, and the amount paid but no apportionments have been received from the Commissioner of Police was Rs. 5,155.

On the motion of Mr. E. R. Khote the statement was recorded.

CORPORATION AND IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner and the correspondence between him and the Improvement Trust regarding the acquisition by Government under the Land Acquisition Act of the site of a well on Hornby Road, required for the construction of the Improvement Trust's new offices. The Commissioner in his letter stated: With reference to the Corporation Resolution of the 6th instant, on the question of the acquisition of the site of a well in Hornby Road required in connection with the construction of the Improvement Trust offices, I have the honour to state that I have written to the Improvement Trust as desired by the Corporation in para 3 of their Resolution. In this connection I have the honour to state that when the Corporation passed their Resolution No. 839 of the 28th April, 1902, the Acting Municipal Commissioner forwarded a copy of it to the Chairman, Improvement Trust, and requested the Board to address Government in the matter as referred to in para 4 of the Resolution. When a reply to the communication now made to the Improvement Trust is received, it will be forwarded to the Corporation. As regards para 4 of the Resolution requesting the Commission to take the opinion of the Municipal Solicitors as to whether the purpose for which the land has been acquired by Government for the Improvement Trust is a "public purpose" such as contemplated by the Land Acquisition Act I have the honour to give below a copy of paras 3, and 4 of the Solicitor's letter of the 18th September 1902 on the subject: "The question of the closing of this well was considered by the Corporation, who decided against its being closed, and Government now, it seems, propose to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act and the point is can they do so? We can see no reason whatever to doubt that Government have that power; the well is clearly included in the definition of land in Section 2 of the Land Acquisition Act by Section 6 (1) of that Act whenever it appears to the Local Government that any particular land is needed for a public purpose, a declaration shall be made to that effect and by sub-section (3) such declaration when made shall be conclusive evidence that the land is needed for a public purpose, it is plain therefore that the Municipality cannot go behind the declaration or question the fact that the well is required for a public purpose, and can therefore be legally acquired by Government.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the correspondence on the subject was recorded without discussion.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Consideration was given to the quarterly reports from the Divisional Health Officers for the quarter ending the 30th June last.

Dr. Katrak moved that the reports be recorded. He alluded to the measures which had been taken by the Health Department in disinfecting houses, in which cases of diseases occurred every year, systematic efforts had been made to carry out that plan effectively in those centres from which plague was disseminated to the different parts of the city. They would watch the results of the operation in the coming cold weather with good deal of interest.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition, which was under discussion, when the Corporation adjourned till 3 p.m. on Monday next.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. D. BALDUINO.

THE following is the list of passengers by the Italian s.s. D. Baldoino, Captain O. Canepa, leaving Bombay to-morrow. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock Shed No. 3 at 8 a.m. punctually for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers and native servants should be present at 6 A.M. at the new Disinfecting Shed Prince's Dock with all their baggage :—

FOR ADEN—Mr Dharsee and 1 boy.

FOR SUEZ.

Mrs F B Khaliga 1 lady and girl
Mr A M Timol 2 ladies and one infant
Mr Lookmanjee and two friends

FOR PORT SAID.

Mr M Moritz
Mr and Mrs Schmnch

FOR NAPLES AND GENOA.

Major and Mrs C Archer
Mr G Stebbing
Miss Bayford
Rev and Mrs C M Beeker
Mr A Cardile
Rev A E Collier
Mr F Douglas
Major J Fischer
Capt A M H Forbes
Mrs H F Hoare
Mr A Grant
Mr F W Hoare
Miss Gregory
Major and Mrs A C Johnson infant and ayah
Master E Hickie
Sister Margaret
Lieut Col and Mrs F B Mein
Mr J Meil
Mrs and Miss Morrow
Lieut W H Otter Barry
Major and Mrs W L Price and 2 children
Mr and Mrs C Sharp
Miss Sturgess
Mr G Uys
Mr F Williamson
Mr W Williamson and Master for W J Hanson

NEW YORK—Rev F C Hotle, Mrs, 2 children and native girl.

BOMBAY CORONATION FESTIVITIES FUND.

THE following subscriptions to the Bombay Coronation Festivities Fund have been promised or received :—

	Rs.
H. E. the Governor, Lord Northcote	500
Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit	700
Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit	150
Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Petit	150
Bai Avabai Framji Petit	700
Bai Hamabai Framji Petit	300
Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya	700
Messrs. Wallace & Co.	1,000
Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co.	500
Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji	300
Messrs. Merwanji and Hormasji Muncherji Cama	500
Mr. S. M. Moses	300
Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit	700
Messrs. Rustom and Kavashaw S. Powvala,	250
Messrs. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal and Messrs. Naranji Dwarkadas	500
Sir Bhalchandra Krishna	300
Mr. Burkisondas Nurotumdas	500
Messrs. Morarji Gokuldas & Co.	500
Messrs. Graham & Co.	500
Bank of Bombay	500
The "Times of India"	250
Messrs. Brooks & Co.	25
Mr. Kalidas Dharamsi	20
Mr. Ranchordas Nagurdas	20
Mr. Bhagwandas Gangaramji	20
Mr. Manji Keshavji	20
Mr. Raghavji Ananji	20
Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.	300
Messrs. Lyon & Co.	150
Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.	500
Messrs. Ralli Bros	500
The Standard Oil Co., of New York	300
Messrs. Chagandas & Co.	50
Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hussein Hakim	100
Mr. Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Wadia	25
Mr. Bhagwandas Nurotumdas	100
Mr. E. M. Rebeck	50
Messrs. Vasanji Sons & Co.	100
Mr. Jacob E. Sassoon (senior) E. D. Sassoon & Co.	200

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 1.

THURSDAY.—The depression which was in the Central Punjab yesterday is in practically the same position but has commenced filling up. It is giving unsettled wheather in Upper India but no precipitation is reported this morning except from Srinagar. Rain and snow have probably fallen in other stations in Kashmir. But no telegrams have been received from there this morning. The position of the storm in the Bay is still uncertain as the cyclonic circulation of winds on the Madras coast is very irregular. Showers have fallen at Nellore and Madras and the sea is rising at Cocanada. Practically no rain has fallen elsewhere. Temperature has fallen very rapidly in Baluchistan and parts of North-West India. The temperature for the past 24 hours was in defect, in Satpura, West Deccan and the Central West Coast and also in the interior districts of Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 13TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Moultan.—Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Benares.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton crop excellent.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities, and early arrivals will show black leaf.

Dhulia.—Unusually cool. Present weather may improve cotton yields slightly. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Broach.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

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CURZON (Fawn) COATINGS.
CHEVIOT TWEEDS.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES,
BROADCLOTHS.
IRISH FRIEZES.
HOMESPUNS.
GREAT COAT CLOTHS.
RIDING BREECHES CLOTHS.
SERVANTS CLOTHS.

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THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3.
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BLANKETS FOR MEN.	Do. NATURAL GREY,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1902.

HORSE-BREEDING IN INDIA.

MAJOR-GENERAL TYLER, who was recently propounding an excellent scheme for the supply of remounts for the British Army, contributes a valuable paper to the journal of the United Service Institution on the subject of Horse-breeding in India. His object is to challenge some opinions of General Sir John Watson, which are at variance with those of the Horse and Mule Breeding Commission of which General Tyler was president. He holds that Sir John Watson takes a gloomy view of horse-breeding in India, and is wrong in believing that failures which the Commission attributed to bad management and constant and ill-considered changes of policy must be laid at the door of principle. It will be remembered that the Commission took a distinctly hopeful view, and were persuaded that if their recommendations, especially those regarding the controlled system of breeding in Canal colonies, that Government will, within a period which may be termed short when reckoning with the history of a nation, find themselves in a position to produce horse and donkey stallions of their own breeding to secure an abundant supply of the best horses and mules for their own requirements at a moderate cost, without interfering with trade, and to open up a large and profitable industry for India, enabling her to take a high place among the horse and mule producing countries of the world. General Tyler quotes Lord Roberts in support of his contentions, and shows that so long ago as 1891, the Commander-in-Chief wrote that it was the mismanagement not the principle of the studs which was in fault for the horses were as good as he wished for. This observation, however, Sir John Watson declines to endorse, and says that whether there was mismanagement or not the real cause of the remounts running to such an inordinately high figure was that the mares from constant crossing with English blood had become infertile, and the Horse Breeding Department had, therefore, to maintain an enormous number to produce the limited supply of good remounts then produced. But the investigations of the Commission showed that half the mares were unfit to breed from, and as General Tyler asks what could be worse management than to keep worthless mares in a breeding stable? Sir John contends that a permanent breed of horses cannot be raised in India, though he admits that under the recommendations of the Commission excellent horses may be turned out from the stud and perhaps be successful for a few years. If we believe Sir John Watson the outlook is gloomy, If General Tyler, it is fairly bright; and we think the latter makes out the best case in support of his theory.

The founders of the Arab and native breeds of to-day had difficulties to contend with similar to those which now confront us. It cannot be supposed, remarks General Tyler, that they sprang in full perfection from the soil, and it is only reasonable to argue that they were slowly built up by judicious and careful selection in the same manner as the Commission propose to build up the "Crown" breed. As to the permanence of such a breed General Tyler urges some hopeful evidence. The stud at Pusah furnished strong ground for hope. It was badly situated, but the stud system lasted in an unbroken period for fifty-three years, and the remounts supplied were of a hardy and excellent type. Sir John Watson has no opinion of the English horse, whose blood, he considers, is not intended by nature to mingle with any permanent advantage with that of the Asiatic mare. English blood has never done so with any other class of animal. This statement General Tyler describes as astounding and shows that out of seventy thorough-bred English sires inspected by the Commission thirty-two were 15-2 and under; of them fifteen were classed as very good and thirteen as good. Thorough-bred horses, which are strong, handsome, and have gained great celebrity on the English Turf, are shown soon to repay their original cost in this country. The question of the establishment of Government studs to encourage the revival of native breeds was fully discussed by the Commission, who came to the conclusion that the Kathiawar and Marwari breeds of horses were those which most required impulse and encouragement, but that it would be impossible to purchase true bred animals except in very small numbers, partly on account of the decrease in the breeds and partly because of the reluctance of the natives to part with their mares. The Commission, therefore, considered that it would be sufficient for Government to show that they were in sympathy with the endeavour to revive these valuable breeds by maintaining a small stud. Breeding in Baluchistan is shown to proceed, prosperously, and, with the judicious advice and superintendence on the part of the officials of the Stud Department, should flourish without further expenditure on the part of Government. The Sindhis refuse to cross any imported horses with their own mares; so the Commission considered it unnecessary for Government to incur any expenditure on this breed except by encouraging the owners to breed mares to which it is said they had no objection. Commission appears to have made the most exhaustive enquiries and to have used the utmost discrimination in the preparation of their report.

Sir John Watson regards the proposals of the Commission to establish a stallion stud with small favour, and thinks that no confidence can be placed in such a scheme. But the Commission in its recommendations follows closely on the lines of those by General Troup's Commission, and as General Tyler points out, Sir John Watson has apparently overlooked the valuable asset of highly bred Australian mares possessed by Government and the assistance they will render when the stallion studs are established. India is receiving most of the best mares, breeders being tempted to sell on account of the high prices given for Indian remounts. General Tyler regrets that Sir John Watson has overlooked the most important recommendations of the Commission, namely, the establishment of a controlled system of breeding on grants of land on canals and of young stock runs. In five or six years, if the Commission's proposals are excepted, nearly the whole of the eight thousand grants suggested will have been allotted, and a considerable portion of the eight thousand mares will have been purchased; the mares will have been approved by the Stud Department, and will be watched and superintended by its officials, while Government will possess the right of pre-emption of its young stock up to the age of twelve months. The experiment of making grants on service conditions is shown to have already proved a success in Cheenab in the case of the camel breeders, and the Commission pointed out that there are several extensive schemes in prospect, and that the principle ought to be adopted in other canal districts. The young stock runs, as recommended by the Commission, it seems, will consist of two large plots of ground for the reception of the young stock bred in the colony or purchased elsewhere. Each plot will contain an area of five thousand acres of arable and a similar area of waste land. Each will hold about three thousand head of young stock, which will have ample space in which to roam about and develop under natural conditions. Little fault we imagine can be found either with the recommendations of the Commission or the steps to be taken with a view to putting them into practice. But practical demonstration of the wisdom of adopting them can only come hereafter.

RAIN AND THE CROPS IN BOMBAY.

Slight falls of rain are reported in all the districts of the Konkan, the Deccan, and the Southern Mahratta Country during the week ended on Tuesday last. Gujerat and Sind were, however, left without further supplies of moisture. The general condition of the crops remains fairly good, and everywhere in the Presidency agriculturalists are very busy. In Sind locusts and other insects are still doing damage to the growing crops. In Karachi where the kharif harvest and the rabi sowings are still in hand, the mung and other kharif crops have been badly damaged by locusts. In Sukkar the kharif harvest is practically completed. There insects have attacked the jowari crop. Locusts have also appeared in Larkhana, but their depredations are not extensive up to the present, although they have commenced operations upon the standing kharif crop. Rats are the chief cause of mischief in Hyderabad at the present time, although in four or five talukas the locusts have appeared. Threshing has now commenced, the harvesting of the kharif crop having been practically completed. Rabi sowing is also progressing. In the Desert the crops have been very seriously damaged by the pest of locusts which has visited the country. In Gujarat the growing crops are reported to be doing well. Bajri and jowari has been reaped in some places in Ahmedabad. In that district it has been found necessary to water the maize crop where well supplies were available. There is quite sufficient water in the Panch Mahals, and there agriculturalists are very busy sowing and reaping. Kaira also reports that the rainfall of the district has been sufficient. In Broach and in Surat conditions are satisfactory. In the Konkan agriculturalists are everywhere engaged with the harvest of the late crops. Unfortunately locusts have appeared in all the districts, and nearly every village reports more or less serious damage. Otherwise the prospect of the crops is fair. The supply of water and fodder is sufficient. Rabi sowing still continues in most places, and the young plants are thriving. Bajri, rice, nagli, jowari, and til are all flourishing. Conditions are not quite so good in the Deccan, although recent rains have done a great deal to improve matters. In Poona where the kharif and rabi—especially the rice crops—have both been suffering from lack of moisture. Conditions have been very greatly improved by the recent falls of rain. More rain is required in some of the districts of the Southern Mahratta Country, although on the other hand some districts complain that the cotton crops has been slightly injured by recent showers. As a general rule, however, conditions are favourable and the young crops are doing well. There were no exceptional variations during the week in the prices of food grains.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

A slight increase in the rate of mortality of the City of Bombay was reported during the week ended on Tuesday last. The number of deaths registered was 728 and the rate per thousand per annum of the population was 48·78. The increase was, however, insignificant, and the general health of the city remains practically the same as when last reported upon. As a whole, the mortality was more evenly distributed over the various districts of the city than is usually the case. Mandvi again assumed the unenviable distinction which it has held so long, and again it headed the figures with a rate of over 84 per thousand per annum. The Northern Division of the Fort came next with a rate of nearly 84, and Tarwadi returned 73·23 as its record of the week. In no other district, however, was the death rate higher than 63. There was again a great increase in the mortality due to diseases of the respiratory system. Perhaps this was owing to the change in the season, but that fact hardly accounts for the disparity between the figures of last week and those of the corresponding week in last year and the average for the same week in the past five years. Whereas the number of deaths due to respiratory diseases was 100 in the same week of last year, during the week under report it was 145. There was a big decline, however, in respect of deaths due to phthisis, the figures showing a decline of 52 as compared with the [illegible] last year. There was also an [illegible] decline in the number of plague deaths, although the total is still considerably in excess of the mean for the corresponding week during the five years. However, the total for the week which amounted to 113 was sixty below that recorded in the same week last year. Mandvi headed the list with 14 cases, and Umarkhadi which recently has run this district very close recorded 13 deaths. No other district registered more than seven fatal cases of plague. The decrease in the number of deaths from malarial and other fevers was maintained during the week, and the position of the city in this respect is especially happy just at present. Altogether there were 51 deaths from these causes during last week as compared with 129 in the same week last year, and an average for the corresponding week in the past five years of 91. On the other hand, however, there was an appreciable increase in the number of deaths due to diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive system. Last week no less than 88 deaths from this cause alone were recorded. Among Europeans there were 6 deaths, and this corresponds to a rate per thousand per annum of the community of 25·41.

THE PRESIDENCY VS. THE AUTHENTICS.

THE team to represent the Presidency against the Oxford University Authentics on next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, has at last been definitely decided upon after the Selection Committee had met with so many disappointments that at one time it was feared that the fixture would resolve itself into a match with a combined team of the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas. When at the outset it was known that among others who would be unable to assist the Presidency were such reliable exponents of the game as Mr. M. R. Jardine and Captains A. C. Edwardes and L. M. R. Deas, the two last named having proceeded to Somaliland, grave doubts were entertained as to the calibre of the team that would eventually take the field. Disappointment followed disappointment, and the Selection Committee were fairly at their wits' ends to know where to turn for players who would be able to uphold the prestige of the Presidency. Mr. T. G. M. Harris, the Quetta player, who was regarded as a certainty from the first, has been unable to obtain leave for the match, while perhaps cruelest disappointment of all is the inability of Captain M. D. Wood to don flannels owing to another unfortunate accident he has met with while playing polo. Under the circumstances the selection committee have got through a difficult task with credit, and the following side, if not quite as strong as Presidency supporters would wish it to be, may at least be relied upon to give the visitors a good game:—Captain J. G Greig, Mr. H. Cheetham, Mr. E. L. Sale. Mr. Walcott, Mr. H. D. Sinclair, Mr. J. S. Milne, Mr. L. D. Furber, Mr. F. L. Sprott (captain), Mr. H. C. John, Captain Pelham, and Captain H. E. Lowis. The names are given in the order they were selected.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. S. Hewett, sailed yesterday for Calcutta empty.

THE earnings of the Cauvery Power Scheme for the month of October, were Rs. 150,723, the total earnings of the scheme from the start having been Rs. 4,22,504.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 27th September, amounted to Rs. 2,356, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 217. Total earnings from 1st July to 27th Sept. were Rs. 36,041, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,128.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 27th September, amounted to Rs. 8,166, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 877. Total earnings from 1st July to 27th Sept. were Rs. 1,11,336, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 19,492.

THE Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has nominated Mr. H. W. Cassels, of Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co., and Mr. A. Forsyth, of Messrs. Graham and Co., to the Government of Bengal, as representatives of the Chamber on the Committee of Enquiry into the procedure of the Calcutta Custom House now in process of formation.

ON his way to Delhi H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore will halt at Bezwada, where he will occupy "Gajapathi Bang," the residence of Rai Bahadur Ethiraja Pillai. During his stay there His Highness will open Rai Bahadur Ethiraja Pillai's Victoria Memorial Vaccine Depot, the foundation stone of which was laid in April last by Mr. R. Morris, Collector of Kistna.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Nov. 11th was 728, giving a death-rate of 48·78 per annum per thousand as against 53·60 the corresponding period of last year, and 45·30 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 51 died from fevers; 113, plague; 4, small-pox, 27, measles; 0 cholera; 4 leprosy; 61, phthisis; 64, diseases of the nervous system; 145, affections of the respiratory organs; 49, diarrhœa; 24, dysentery; 36, still-born; 93, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 34; Brahmin, 26; Lingaet, 0; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 343; Hindu low caste, 96; Musalman, 166; Parsee 26; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian, 1; European, 6; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 392 as against 302 the corresponding period of last year, and 259 the average over the past five years.

THE curious farrago of nonsense and imposture which we print below, says a home paper, is a fragment of a long letter which is being widely circulated by the writer. It may interest some readers who do not realise the degree of confidence with which appeals of this sort are addressed to foolish and grasping people.

Dear Sir,—Having your name on my books as a sportsman, I am sending this to offer you a share in my system which I intend working at Monte Carlo. I have been connected during the seasons of each year with different Casinos (both at America and on the Continent) all my life, and have succeeded in inventing a system for a game termed Le Petit Chevaux—which, translated into English, would mean "The Little Horses." This game is very much played at Monte Carlo, and shows a much greater profit than backing horses here at home. There is no limit to the amount of your stake, and the method I have invented shows a clear profit of £3 each week—generally more—on every £5 capital. What I intend to do is this: I require a capital of £900, which I shall make up of 100 £5 shares; and to each shareholder of £5 I agree to pay £3 each week during the time I am playing, which will be about three months. This I shall pay out of the profits. I shall not move and no loss. All surplus winnings I shall retain for myself to cover my trouble and expenses. The season has just commenced at Monte Carlo, and I shall start to play directly I have the required capital. This will be very soon, as I have already two clients who have taken ten £5 shares each, which now leaves 800. I am sending this to all my clients whom I think would like to take part in it. My first business will be continued as usual by my sons while I am away.

THE LITTLE HILL STATION.

II.—THE HOTEL MANAGER.

Almost the first thing everybody does on arriving at our hotel is to ask for the manager. Almost every body in this world has their idiosyncracy and must have it attended to. Some can't sleep on a feather bed—but they are not likely to be troubled at our hotel. Others have a liking for three pillows—the normal hotel supply is only two. Others are undergoing the Salisbury treatment, and can't eat anything but minced meat and poached eggs. Other—mostly old ladies—have a pet dog, which must have a mutton chop at noon precisely every day. Others can only drink a certain brand of whisky, and if the hotel has not got it—why it must be telegraphed for. Others—but why enumerate these various human eccentricities? Enough that each one of them means an immediate summons for the manager.

Now, the manager of our hotel is a rather well-known character. He has been manager for very nearly a score of years and the hotel testimonial book is full of tributes to his excellence. Here are one or two:

"I arrived here yesterday at 4 p.m. Demands of duty cause me to tear myself away this morning at 8. The only thing I am really sorry to leave is the manager. A character this."

I. TOMPKINSON, Brig.-General.

"My wife and family have been here for the last seven months and express themselves entirely satisfied with the food and attendance and especially with the efforts of the manager. I have only been here three days and I have much pleasure in stating that I agree with their opinion."

JOHN SMITH, I. C. S., Collector of Islampura.

"Brown, and Jones, and I came up on Friday to have a week end spree, and we have had it. The manager did not interfere and supplied the whisky which was not half bad."

HARRY ROBINSON, Bombay.

The testimonial book is full of these effusions, and the manager points to them with pride, and one feels that with such a rara avis one's comfort is secured. It would be an insult to such an one to suggest that the furniture in one's room is rather scanty, the mosquito curtain somewhat tattered, and the roof somewhat cobwebby. One feels that these things are only a delusion, and that everything is for the best with the best of all possible managers.

The manager of our hotel is an intensely politic person—one might almost call him cunning. Watch, for example, his demeanour on the advent of a new arrival. Everything, of course, depends upon who the new arrival is. There is none in India has a better idea of the social precedence list than our manager, and he puts everyone in his proper place and treats them accordingly. It is the practice of the manager to await arrivals at the foot of the avenue of the hotel. Should it be Brigadier-General Tompkinson who is arriving, the manager awaits him hat-in-hand. He receives him with assurances that he has kept the very best room in the hotel for him. He informs him that there is a table d'hote, but that should he prefer to dine in his own room, nothing could be more convenient. At the same time he drops a hint that the Commissioner and his wife are at the hotel and patronise the table d'hote. Doubtless the General knows them! The General intimates that he has the honor, and that inasmuch as he has dined in all sorts of places and on all sorts of food, the table d'hote will be good enough for him.

It is the habit of the manager to come to my room every forenoon after breakfast and have a gossip. As I am a regular visitor myself, he takes the opportunity of consulting me whenever he is in doubt. The other morning he came to me with rather an excited air. I could see that something important either had happened or was going to happen. I said to him—Calm yourself my good man, and if it will ease you tell me at once what it is. Is the Governor coming here? "No," he replied, "but I have just received this letter."

So saying, he handed me an epistle which ran as follows:—

Lady Sheringham would be obliged if the manager would reserve a room for her from Saturday."

I said to him—Well that's all right. I suppose you'll keep a room for her ladyship.

"O yes," he said, "I am having the room that Sir Andrew Walton lived in last year specially prepared for her. But excuse me, Sir, do you know who Lady Sheringham is?"

Now, I am sorry to confess that my acquaintance with English aristocracy is rather limited. A long residence in the East has caused me to loose touch with many of my friends and, no doubt, if I had stayed at home I might have known who Lady Sheringham was?

"Heaven only knows! But her ladyship is evidently coming. She may be a baron's wife, or the wife of some English mayor. Whichever she is, she wants a room."

The manager's excitement on Thursday and Friday was really painful to witness. He studied all the Quarterly Civil Lists. But there was no Sheringham. He was continually running into my room to enquire whether I thought her Ladyship would like this or that piece of furniture. Ought he to go to the station to meet her? Would she bring a maid? Did I think her Ladyship would dine at the table d'hote? On Saturday afternoon I saw him dressed in his very best, awaiting her Ladyship's arrival. There were four hotel servants arrayed in the line behind him. He took off his hat quite an hour before the train arrived, and I have not the slightest doubt he had practised a special bow before his looking glass many times a day. Presently, the gharries drove up from the train, and the first to arrive conveyed a stout elderly female somewhat over dressed. The manager made his bow, handed the lady from the gharry, and said, "I trust your Ladyship has had a pleasant journey. This is your Ladyship's room, and I hope your Ladyship will find it to——"

Here we draw a veil. It was not her ladyship—merely Mrs. Jenkins, wife of a Fourth Class Assistant Accountant-General. Her Ladyship came after. She was a particularly quiet old lady, widow of a baronet, who was making a tour in India, and who would have been intensely amused if she had known the elaborate preparations made for her reception. This was, I think, the only time I have seen the manager really discomfited.

I don't think I have ever known any one so anxious to be obliging as the manager. In the matter of the Tabasco Sauce for example. The hotel soup at luncheon is—well it is hot water with brown colouring. It rejoices in a variety of names. But in all Indian hotel soups, whatever their name or quality, I prefer the addition of a couple of drops of Tabasco Sauce in them. Consequently, on first tasting the luncheon soup I immediately asked for Tabasco Sauce. Alas! the hotel did not possess the condiment. But the manager came at once to the rescue—"I will send for it," he said, "to Poona." That looked all right. Time passed, and I asked again for Tabasco Sauce. "The manager's compliments and he expects it to-morrow morning." The next day came but there was no Tabasco Sauce. Enquiry revealed the fact that Tabasco Sauce was not to be had in Poona, and that it had been written for to Bombay. I stayed three or four more days at the hotel but the Tabasco Sauce never arrived, and the manager, when saying goodbye to me, remarked—"I am so sorry about that Tabasco Sauce, and so sorry you are going away because it is arriving to-night." That is the reason why I have said that the manager is anxious to be obliging. If it were left to him the visitor would only have to ask, and it would be done, but there is a Mr. Jenkins in this case who is of opinion that people ought not to expect too much for Rs. 5 a day. Perhaps after all he is right.

Once a year the manager is a proud man. The occasion is the King's Birthday. On that auspicious day it is the habit of the proprietor of the hotel to provide champagne free at dinner. The table is more profusely decorated than usual with leaves and berries, and although the weather is of the most wintry description as a rule, it is the endeavour of the manager and the cook to make the dinner as Christmassy as possible. Why this should be I have never been able to discover. The hotel is usually pretty crowded and there are no vacant places at the table. After dinner the senior man presents roses and asks the company to drink "The King." Then one of the old habitues who is a licensed jester whispers to the butler, and presently the manager's face appears at the doorway.

(Continued Page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

DESPATCH OF CENTRAL AFRICAN RIFLES.

CHARGES AGAINST THE TROOPS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The Central African Troops have left Blantyre for Somaliland.

Prior to their departure a court of enquiry was held on the alleged serious excesses committed by the troops.

Evidence was given that the troops terrorised, beat, and pillaged the natives, hundreds of whom fled to the Hills.

THE CAPE IMMIGRATION BILL.

THE RESTRICTIONS ON BRITISH ASIATICS.

The Cape Parliament has read the Immigration Bill for the second time. Amendments dealing with the immigration of British Asiatics will be discussed in Committee.

CHINA ASSOCIATION DINNER.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The dinner of the China Association was held last night. Admiral Seymour and Sir James Mackay were the principal guests.

Mr. Keswick, M. P., presiding, said that he believed Sir James Mackay's arrangement was equally advantageous to China and Great Britain.

DUCAL RESIDENCE DESTROYED.

CHATEAU D'EU GUTTED.

AN HISTORIC CASTLE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

With the exception of a wing and a portion of the Chapel, Chateau d'Eu is destroyed. The literary and art treasures have been saved.

[The Chateau d'Eu was, along with two ancient churches one of the sights of the historic town of Eu which is in the department of Seine Inferience about seventeen miles north-east of Dieppe. Of the churches one is a beautiful Gothic building erected in the twelfth century, and is also notable because its crypt contains the monuments of the counts of Eu. The other church is that of the College wherein are the tombs of Henry of Guise and of his wife Katherine of Cleves. The Chateau d'Eu was situated in the midst of a fine park and gardens.

The Countships of Eu dates from the 11th Century and has descended from a side branch of the Norman kings. After the dying out of this branch it came finally into the possession of the St Pols. In 1475 the town and castle were destroyed by Louis XI to prevent them falling into the hands of the English, but when through marriage the Countships passed into the possession of Henry Duke of Guise, he rebuilt the castle in 1581. When the house of Guise was extinguished in 1675, Eu was purchased by the Princess of Montpeusier, and came thus into the possession of the Duke of Maine, whence it passed into that of the Duke of Penthievre, grandfather by the mother's side of Louis Philippe. In 1795 the Chateau was converted into a military hospital, but Louis Philippe commenced its restoration in 1821, and made it his principal summer residence. Here he received Queen Victoria in 1843. It contained a large picture gallery of historical portraits but the Encyclopædia Britannica states that in 1852 these were removed to England. From 1852 till the last French revolution the Chateau belonged to Napoleon III.]

THE RECENT FALL IN SILVER.

The "Standard" says that the latest fall in silver is partly due to the appointment of the Straits Currency Committee.

SIR BENJAMIN BAKER.

Sir Benjamin Baker has sailed for Egypt.

RUSSIA'S GREAT RAILWAY.

THE SHORTENED ROUTE TO THE FAR EAST.

Mr. Henniker Heaton has received a letter from Chang-chi-kwang which was 26 days in transit via Siberia.

A letter despatched from Peking, and travelling by sea to Colombo and Suez, and overland from Brindisi, usually takes more than thirty days to reach London. The time from Hongkong to London via Brindisi is 29 days.

In reference to the quicker communication with the Far East which the Trans-Siberian Railway gives, it is interesting to note, that the Tariff Committee of the Russian Minister of Finance has settled the rates for the journey through Russia. From any of the frontier stations on the West, to the station "Manchuria" on the Russo-Manchurian frontier, the fare first-class, inclusive of the extra charge for "express" trains but not including charges for sleeping, bedding, &c., is to be one hundred and fifty-four roubles, or about twelve guineas, and a guinea less for second class. The Siberian express starts from Moscow, but alternative routes are available for through passengers as far as Moscow, which may be reached either via St. Petersburg or via Warsaw and Brest, the difference in the fare being in favour of the St. Petersburg route, which is about a couple of shillings cheaper, although slightly longer.

The journey beyond "Manchuria," the frontier station, will be a matter for the Chinese Eastern Railway, which has now, according to a Russian official statement, "been recognised as a foreign line." Immediately after the appearance of this official recognition that the Chinese Eastern Railway was no longer merely a Russian Railway, and coinciding with the Minister of Finance's trip through Manchuria, it was announced from Kharbin that the opening to traffic of the line through Manchuria was postponed, and would not, as previously announced, take place with the new year. Indeed, the telegraphic statement says that the opening has been put off "for a year."

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" says that the Tariff Bill has sealed the fate of the Government which will now endeavour to renew commercial treaties in the face of unceasing opposition.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

COLONIAL PARTY AND THE CONVENTION.

The publication of the Yellow Book on Siam has not allayed the opposition of the French colonial party to the treaty.

MR. BALFOUR'S GUILDHALL SPEECH.

LOUD PRESS CRITICISMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

The "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, the 11th instant, states :—

On the whole, Mr. Balfour's speech at the Guildhall has been well received by the London Press.

The "Daily Chronicle" regrets that the speech did not breathe greater energy and less quietism.

The "Daily News" received his declaration of policy with feelings of the deepest relief.

The "Times" rebukes the wild and reckless speculation of some of the halfpenny papers with regard to the Kaiser's visit.

THE TEA WAREHOUSE RING.

No fresh developments have occurred in regard to the tea warehouse changes.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

The weather is now warmer in England than it was in May.

DEATH OF COLONEL VOUSDEN.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 13.

Colonel Vousden died at Lahore yesterday morning from failure of the heart's action.

[Colonel (Temporary Major-General) William John Vousden, V. C., was born in Perth, Scotland, on the 20th September, 1845. He was the son of the late Captain Vousden, 21st R. N. B. Fusiliers. He was educated at King's School, Canterbury, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He joined the 35th Royal Sussex Regiment in 1864, and transferred to the 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force in 1867. Since then he had served entirely on the North-West Frontier, and had much active service to his credit. In the Jowakhi-Afridi Expedition of 1877-78 he took part as a Staff Officer, receiving the medal with clasp. He next served in the first and second Afghan campaigns 1877-1880 with such distinction that he was three times mentioned in despatches and gained the Victoria Cross and the Brevet of Major. The V. C. was obtained by an act of exceptional gallantry before Kabul. This incident occurred on the 14th December, 1879, on the Kok Asmai Heights, near Kabul, when Captain Vousden charged with a small party into the centre of the line of the retreating Kohistani force, by whom they were greatly outnumbered, and who did their utmost to close round them. After rapidly charging through and through the enemy backwards and forwards several times, they swept off round the opposite side of the village and joined the rest of the troops. In the book on the campaign, Mr Howard Hensman thus describes the incident :—"Some 1,500 of the enemy supposed to be Safis from Togao went through the city and made for the Kabul plain so as to reach Deh-i-Sabz to the north of Butkhak. Some of them ventured too near the King's Garden outside Sherpur where the 5th Punjab Cavalry were quartered, and Captain Vousden charged out upon them and killed thirty. He had only twelve sowars with him, and of these two were killed and four wounded; Captain Vousden killed five Afghans with his own hand." In the first and second Miranzai Expedition Colonel Vousden commanded the Punjab Cavalry, and was again mentioned in despatches. He commanded the 5th Punjab Cavalry from 1890 to 1897 and next served with the Tochi Field Force as base commandant and was similarly engaged in the Tirah Expedition when he was also mentioned in despatches. On the 18th October, 1901, he was appointed temporary Major General.]

MONSOON POLO AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

The final game in the Calcutta Monsoon Polo Tournament was played to-day between the Calcutta Polo Club and the 93rd Highlanders, which the Calcutta Polo Club won by one goal to four subsidiaries.

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

VISIT TO ORISSA.

CUTTACK, NOVEMBER 11.

The Irrigation Commission took evidence in Cuttack to-day. Babu Jamini Mohan Dass, Deputy Collector, Cuttack, thought Cuttack was completely protected from famine. Navigation was not much used for the carriage of grain, the means of transport being almost exclusively cart and bullocks. The area that could be benefitted by canals did not exceed 300,000 acres which represented only one quarter of the district. The first step to take with regard to the remaining part was to examine all the tracts liable to damage from floods.

Mr. Arnott, Executive Engineer, Mahanaddi Division, thought the district, as regards irrigation was pretty nearly worked up to its utmost capacity. Irrigation could only be extended in isolated parts. He strongly advocated the construction of a weir across the Sarua River to protect a tract which suffered greatly and periodically from drought.

Raja Bykant De of Balasore stated that there was a partial failure of crops every three or four years, but since 1866 there had been no famine. In that year there had been great loss of life. This was not now possible owing to the advancement of the country as regards canals, steamers, and railways, a canal all through to Midnapore would be a great boon to the district and would serve as a feeder to the railway as well.

Babu Gauri Shankar, editor of a local newspaper and zemindar, did not agree with the last witness as regards the complete immunity from famine of Orissa. Cuttack, he thought, was not so well protected as it might be.

The evidence of Mr. White, Superintending Engineer, was almost wholly of a technical nature. He agreed with Sir Thomas Higham that there was no prospect of the Orissa canals ever paying a dividend.

DEPARTURE OF A STEAMER AGENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DWARKA, NOVEMBER 13.

All officials, friends, and Mahajans of Dwarka gathered to-day in the Library to see Mr. Abdoolrahman, our kind-hearted and popular Steamer Agent off on his transference. He created here a good many friends by his amiable qualities, who all felt his departure keenly. In him Dwarka has lost the services of a good Agent.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 13.

The transport Wakool from Hongkong left that port for Calcutta on the 14th instant with the 2nd Welsh Fusiliers and details, including Major Dunsterville, 20th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant Davies, 10th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Harrington, Derbyshire Regiment; Lieutenant Deane, Royal Irish Regiment; and Captain French, Army Medical Corps.

Quartermaster Sergeant William Stephens, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is appointed Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Quartermaster Capt. (Hon. Major G. Lund, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

CHARGES AGAINST A DEPUTY JAILOR AT POONA.

ALLEGATIONS BY A CONVICT.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 13.

Before Mr. Brander at Poona, yesterday, a number of prisoners from Yerrowda Jail gave evidence in regard to charges of receiving bribes and misappropriation of Government property which a prisoner named Ulett has brought against Mr. Just, Deputy Jailor.

The charges were sent forth in a letter addressed to the District Magistrate, Poona, as follows: "I wish to bring criminal charges against the present Deputy Jailor. In the months of May and July whilst acting as Jailor in the absence of Mr. Brierley, he had made in this Jail three boxes which were packed with grain belonging to the Jail and sent to Kolhapur. Also he had five picture frames and two cane chairs made in the Jail for himself which he did not pay for. Both of these charges I can prove by witnesses, in court. I need hardly mention that he did these acts unknown to any of the other authorities. The third charge I wish to bring is that the said Jailor on two occasions received bribes from friends of a prisoner in this Jail. I have spoken to Captain Laing, I. M. S., Superintendent, regarding these cases."

The complainant who conducted the prosecution, in support of his written statement said the accused received Rs. 200 each from the relatives of two prisoners and Rs. 300 from another, and further that he made an attempt to obtain Rs. 200 from other relatives of convicts. He restated his charges in regard to the three boxes, five chairs, and seven picture frames which he alleged were fraudulently taken by the Deputy Jailor.

Several witnesses were called and examined.

Bala Tukaram, convict, said he was working as carpenter in the Jail. He was ordered to make three boxes, but he could not know for whom they were made.

Bodi Mahari, who was working as blacksmith, deposed making iron clumps for the boxes.

Mahomed Ebrahim, convict warder, denied all knowledge of the boxes being removed to Mr. Just's house. Then he made a statement. He said the Parsee and Sindhi convicts had been tutored by the complainant as regards to these boxes. He was asked to state that accused, to his knowledge, had received Rs. 200 from witness' relatives.

Thomas Perrett, convict, saw three boxes in the office. There was grain in them. The boxes were put in a cart, and he was told that they were going to Kolhapur. The matter was reported to the Deputy and later on to the Superintendent. Neither of them took any notice.

Sakaram Vithoba, convict overseer, said he saw the boxes taken outside the Jail.

Sayid Husen, Dadu Saddoo, Kalloo Pandu, Tookaram Jeva, and Rama carpenter, examined, denied any knowledge in the matter.

Curetjee Jamsetjee, convict, denied that any of his relations paid Rs. 200 to Mr. Just.

Mahomed Bux said his relative had been to see him four times in the Jail, but no money had been paid to Mr. Just. His relatives were seen outside the Jail, and on being searched by the Superintendent's order they were found in possession of Rs. 30.

Captain Laing, Superintendent of the Yerrowda Jail, said his attention had been called to certain persons outside the Jail. They were relatives of Mahomed Bux. Mr. Just drew my attention, and said they brought nearly Rs. 300 which were found on them.

Gopala, convict, stated that Mr. Just had asked him to treat Cursetjee kindly.

Mr. Just was questioned by the Court. He denied the charges, and said they were false and malicious. He admitted the chairs having been made to his order, but they had been duly entered in the Jail books and paid. As regards receiving bribes he stated he had never received any. Until then his character had been unimpeached. Complainant had been instigated by Perrett to bring charges against him, as Perrett committed some offences against the Jail regulations which he was required to investigate. The case against Perrett was that he was found in possession of Rs. 120 for which he explained to the Superintendent that some time ago about the end of May, Perrett from the office window noticed a native warder named Raju Devji in clandestine conversation in the shade of the aloe plantation opposite, with two Sindhi outsiders who, the previous day, were interviewed with one Sindhi prisoner in the Jail. On Raju's return to Jail, Perrett went and met him, and noticed the man's tunic bulged out considerably, so he felt to see what it was. Devji drew him into the Deputy Jailor's office. There throwing himself at his feet he begged of him not to expose him. Then drawing a belt containing Rs. 200 he gave Perrett Rs. 60.

The Magistrate, after recording the statement, decided not to frame a charge against the accused, and discharged him.

THE TILAK CASE.

At the hearing of the Tilak case this morning, Tai Maharaj was further examined. She said she had been pressed to adopt the boy at Aurangabad. She wanted Bala Maharaj to be adopted, but they objected. She admitted saying that if she could not adopt Bala she might adopt Khaparde's youngest son. They shown her five boys, which she did not approve. On the 24th June Tilak showed her her husband's will which stated that they should adopt the boy with the trustees' consent. Tilak told her to sleep downstairs. Next day a Mahomedan peon stayed outside the door. She was not allowed to see her female servants. The third day Tilak told her to sign a paper saying there was no intention to adopt the boy. She was obliged to bathe with cold water as Tilak had ordered that she should not get hot water. She was prevented to go upstairs by the Mahomedan peon. At this stage the case was adjourned.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Four matches in the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association were completed to-day. Two possibles were made in the shooting, one by Bugler Cox Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and the other by Color-Sergeant Brien, Connaught Rangers, who won the Southern India Rifle Association Silver Medal. Amongst natives, private Govi dro Bhosle, 17th Bombay Infantry, took the Prince of Wales' silver badge for highest scores in matches 17, 18, and 19—an aggregate total of 95. The following are the scores of to-day's matches :—

MATCH IX.—Championship (British). 800 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Company-Sergeant-Major Whatton, R.E.	34	60
Private Macmillan, Royal Scots	34	30
Hurl r Cox, Shropshire Regiment	33	15
Private Maillard, Shropshire Regiment ...	33	15
Color-Sergeant Goodwyn, O. L. I.	33	10
Sergeant Mansell, Shropshire Regiment ...	33	10
Private Logan, Royal Scots	33	10
Private Smith, Suffolk Regiment	33	5
Lance-Corporal Evans, Shropshire Regiment	32	5
Color-Sergeant Alford, Shropshire Regiment	32	5
Sergeant-Instructor Mathews, R.V.R.C. ...	32	5
Corporal Clarke, R.V.A	32	5

MATCH XX.—Championship—800 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Color-Havildar Vittoo Parab, 17th Bo. I. ...	34	25
Havildar Genda Jai, 7th Pioneers	33	20
Private Yoto Gungaram, 17th Bo. I.	33	15
Jamadar Wamanrao Sawant, 3rd Bo. I. ...	32	10
Havildar Sasseram Sawant, 3rd Bo. I. ...	32	10
Naik Jacob Sassoon, 9th Bo. I.	32	10

MATCH XXIV.—Lloyd Lindsay Competition. For British Officers. In this match five teams competed. The Mounted Infantry won by 116 points with Rs. 100.

MATCH XXXII.—Lloyd Lindsay Competition. For Native Officers.

Four teams tried conclusions for this match. It was won by the 3rd Bombay Cavalry by 166 points with Rs. 60.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 13.

The Government of India have sanctioned an expenditure amounting to Rs. 12,500 for illumination of the principal imperial and military buildings on 1st January next in connection with the Coronation celebrations. The Bengal Command receives Rs. 5,000 of this amount, Madras Rs. 2,500, Bombay Rs. 2,500, and the Punjab Rs. 2,500.

POONA, NOVEMBER 13.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Poona was held to-day in the Native General Library. Mr. Cappel (the Collector, Poona), presided. The following resolutions were adopted :—

That the solemn and joyful event of the Coronation be celebrated by the citizens in a suitable manner on the 1st of January by illuminations, fire works, distribution of food and clothing to the poor, and in other ways. A committee was then formed, and treasurer and secretaries nominated.

Mr. Cappel addressed the meeting. He said it was a great pleasure to him to be present at this meeting as he was able to understand what feelings and wishes there must be for the occasion which is a grand one. India was the brightest jewel in the British Crown, and on such an historic occasion it behoved her to make the demonstration worthy of her place. The speaker said the Viceroy's wish is not to spend much money on the occasion. It would form an historic event and result in a closer union of the two countries; in the establishment of greater sympathy between them; and the granting by England to India of higher rights and privileges to which the people of India rightly aspire. The meeting had not decided the definite form which the celebrations will take. The people of India had been much benefited by the English rule. He was sure that no man in this hall would prefer the yoke of any country in the world to that of England. It would be a great pleasure to them to remember that his Majesty, who was a stranger to them, would be thinking of the people of India on the day which they were to celebrate.

A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF BARRACKS AND HOSPITALS.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 13.

The appointment of a committee is sanctioned by the Government of India to advise upon and submit a report on electric lighting and punkah pulling in barracks and hospitals for British troops; also regarding installation of oil engines and other motors in smaller stations, and as to the extent to which the apparatus can be economically utilised in the officers quarters and for street lighting in cantonments.

LATER.

A combined electric installation, costing one lakh of rupees, is sanctioned for early construction for lighting and punkha pulling at Fort Attock for hospital and barracks and on payment for other buildings.

FATAL MILL FIRE IN BOMBAY.

TWO LIVES LOST.

A fire broke out in the blow room of the Jacob Sassoon Mills at Sopari Baugh Road on Wednesday, by which seven mill hands were burnt, two of whom subsequently died at the J. J. Hospital. The fire seems to have originated by the bearings of a machine getting overheated by some girt passing through it. One Rowjee Raba, an oilman, aged about twenty-five years, was oiling the same machine when the flames suddenly rushed out and set his clothes on fire. Rowjee became frightened and ran from one end of the room to the other, setting fire to the cotton as he passed. There were one hundred and ten persons working in the room at the time, all of whom took fright and ran out with the exception of seven who were more or less seriously burnt. They were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where four of the injured men named Rowjee Raba, Namia Devoo, Raghoo Kabir, and Luckoo Govind were detained for treatment as the burns sustained by them were serious; while others were allowed to go home after their injuries had been attended to. Rowjee Raba and Namia Devoo subsequently died in the Hospital. The fire was extinguished by the mill hands.

Mr. A.C. Payne, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Rowjee Raba, aged twenty-five, and Namia Devoo, aged twenty. The evidence showed that after the machine which Rowjee was oiling had caught fire, Namia fetched a bucket of water and was throwing it on the burning cotton, when his clothes were set on fire and he was extensively burnt. There were three doors to the blow room all of which were open at the time. The room was however filled with smoke and nobody could enter it for some time. It was stated that the deceased Rowjee, whose duty it was to keep the machines oiled, omitted to oil the machine on the previous evening and consequently the bearings became overheated. The jury returned a verdict of accidental deaths in accordance with the foregoing facts.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

Messrs. J. B. P. Petit and Co., have addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce :—

We have to request you to place this letter before the Committee of the Chamber at its next meeting to consider the advisability of addressing the Government against the proposal to remove the existing General Post Office to a seat near the Victoria Terminus Station. Of course, the inadequacy of the accommodation of the existing building necessitated by additional work and an ever increasing pressure on all the departments, including the dead-letter Office, is well known to the public.

But we submit that the proposed site is too far from the central commercial activity, and would entail, particularly on Mail days, great hardship on Firms having their Offices in Rampart Row, Elphinstone Circle, Apollo Street, Tarmarind Lane Meadows Street, and such other localities chiefly occupied by mercantile and other firms.

The rush of business would very likely necessitate the opening of a central branch Post Office which beside adding to the cost would lead to confusion and trouble.

It may not, therefore, be perhaps out of place for the Chamber to submit a suggestion in the protest if it is thought to address one to Government, to convert the present Public Works Building either exclusively into the General Post Office or as an extension of the same.

We reported some little time ago, writes the "Pioneer," the return of the Hadda Mullah from Kabul to the Mohmand country. He travelled in great state in a takhti-zawan or travelling-throne, and had a strong escort with him, the Amir thus proclaiming to the people the estimation in which he held his old tutor. In fact Najam-ud-Din's journey was a kind of triumphal progress throughout. He has settled down for the moment at Drabgai, which he has re-named Fakirabad, his disciples having built a new mosque for his special benefit there. His mission to the Afridi country, which he openly announced, has hung fire, and it is now believed that he will not carry it out unless specially directed to do so by the Amir. It is scarcely probable that Hadda Mullah will be so ill-advised as to send this fanatical mullah into frontier districts which are under the direct political control of the Indian Government.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THEIR MAJESTIES IN LONDON.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

LONDON, 26th Oct.—The King and Queen made their State entry into the City of London yesterday.

The weather was dull, but dry.

The route of the Royal procession, which covered a distance of two miles, was lined by 30,000 troops.

The King, wearing his Field-Marshal's uniform rode with the Queen in the State carriage.

The Duke of Connaught and the Prince of Wales were mounted and rode by the side of the Sovereigns.

The London County Council presented their Majesties with an Address at Trafalgar Square where the Boer Generals, Botha, De la Rey and De Wet, were the guests of Mr. John McDougall, the Chairman of the Council.

The Crew of H. M. S. Terrible, at St. Martin's Church had an immense reception on marching to their seats.

Mr. Balfour, the Prime Minister; Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; and other Ministers, the leader of the Opposition and the Foreign Ambassadors were present at the Guildhall.

There were no speeches.

FIRE AT THE GUILDHALL.

SOON EXTINGUISHED.

London, 26th October.—While the last of the guests were leaving the Guildhall yesterday afternoon, the bursting of a gaspipe, owing to the extreme pressure of the gas used in lighting caused an outbreak of fire in the tower above the main entrance.

Thirty-two engines were almost instantly on the spot, and the fire was speedily extinguished.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.

An elderly man, named John Martin died suddenly while at dinner in the Clarence Hotel, Straban, on Friday last. Death was attributed to a shocking fit, but a subsequent examination showed that a piece of meat, two and a half inches long and an inch and a quarter wide, blocked the entrance to the man's windpipe, and caused suffocation.

A STATUE TO VILLEBOIS-MAREUIL.

Nantes, 26th October.—The statue of Colonel Villebois-Mareuil was unveiled to-day. Several patriotic speeches were delivered.

THE KING OF GREECE.

Vienna, 26th October.—The King of Greece has died at the Hofburg.

THE FRENCH STRIKE.

Paris, 26th October.—The coal mining centres are calm.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

THE OBJECT OF HIS MISSION.

London, October 27.—Politicians of all shades of opinion are expressing their hearty approval of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to South Africa.

The "Daily Telegraph" asserts that the Hansom cab accident rendered it necessary that Mr. Chamberlain should have a respite from his absorbing duties at the Colonial Office, and that his medical advisers consider a change of work beneficial to his health.

The "Cape Argus" states that all classes of Cape Colony are pleased with his approaching visit and remarks that Mr. Chamberlain has an opportunity of doing eminent service to Cape Colony, whose future is really more insecure than that of the Transvaal.

The "Cape Times" thinks that his mission will be largely devoted to the Transvaal's financial capacities.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

MR. WYNDHAM'S FIRMNESS.

"C-B." AND HARSH SENTENCES.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. W. O'Brien moved the adjournment of the House in order to denounce the action of the Government in having proclaimed Dublin City and nine Irish counties under the Crimes Act.

Mr. Wyndham contended that the Government had only discharged their duty. The object of the United Irish League, he said, was to expel the British garrison and to render the government of the country impossible. Ministers, however, would not recede an inch from their determination to afford proper protection to the intimidated individual and prosecute persons engaged in unlawful intimidation.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman condemned the too harsh sentences inflicted on Irish legislators, journalists and others under the Crimes Act.

The motion for the adjournment was defeated.

CHINA'S FINANCES.

INCREASE OF REVENUE.

Despatches from Pekin state that the taxes collected during the year in the Province of Chekiang, China, amount to £800,000 more than would have been received under normal circumstances and corrupt officials, with the view of embittering public feeling against the foreigners, are assuring people that the increase is all owing to the imposition of the indemnity by the Powers. As showing the fallacy of the idea, it is authoritatively stated that the increase of likin duties alone cover Chekiang's proportion of the war indemnity.

THE ADEN FRONTIER DISPUTE.

SIR NICHOLAS O'CONNOR'S COMPLAINT.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, yesterday, made an official complaint to the Sultan with regard to the frequent violations by Ottoman soldiers of the frontier of the British Protectorate at Aden, intimating that if these illegal acts continued, a force of Indian troops would be sent to stop the incursions.

He reminded the Sultan that it was long ago that England destroyed the Fort which the Turks had constructed on her territory.

The Sultan was impressed by the Ambassador's representations, and immediately after the interview called a Cabinet Council.

EX-BOER LEADERS AS LECTURERS.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION AT CAMBRIDGE.

De Wet states that his two colleagues are about to visit the United States.

Kritzinger, Fouche and Joubert are now reconciled to the new conditions in Africa, and are touring in England delivering lectures on the War.

After addressing a crowded audience at Cambridge, they were mobbed in the streets by roughs.

GENERAL BOTHA'S APPEAL.

MORE MONEY AND AMNESTY.

Telegrams to the Australian papers, dated London, November 3rd, state :—

Botha in his article in the "Contemporary Review" says that if Britain would aid the Boers with money that might serve as a substitute for the Army now being planted in South Africa, the Boers were prepared to submit to the report of an impartial commission re ruined homesteads. He pleads for complete amnesty.

MR. KRUGER'S MEMOIRS.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE LATE MR. RHODES

In his "Memoirs" Mr. Kruger accuses Mr. Rhodes of lying, bribery, and treachery, and describes Lord Milner as a typical Times, autocratic beyond endurance, and Mr. Chamberlain as Mr. Rhodes' accomplice in the Jameson Raid.

THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

REPORTED ROYAL VISIT.

It is reported that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the St. Louis Exhibition.

THE

(FROM

THE well-dresse
She knows, from the
fabric for her frock t
before the mirror and
look at the tout ensemb
be a picture. From the
to the buckles on her sh
ed conscientiously to carry
which photographed itself up
when first she planned her costu
mean the well-dressed woman, not th
is merely smart, because she knows
worn and has the money to purchase it,
a Gainsborough hat, an American wa
Colonial shoes without one pang of th
soul. The well-dressed woman is like the c
chic Parisienne who always "sees herself," as
actress would express it, in a frame, and who co
sequently is always charming, never over-dresse
It is art—with perhaps an exceptionally shapel
corset—which makes the Parisian woman the lead
of fashion. Autumn, and this autumn in particula
gives the girl who would be a picture the mo
wonderful opportunities to carry out her ambitio
Autumn, with its warm, glowing tints, is th
sort of background against which to wear poppy
wreathed hats or scarlet shooting jackets. Thi
autumn the shops are showing robes and skirts an
jackets that are really marvellous creations. Ther
are glowing red tailor suits that remind one o
autumn leaves, and yellow silks and pongees fo
evening wear that look like reflections from th
golden rod. Every gown seems to have a motif, t
be a picture in which it is only necessary to set th
right girl.

One of the prettiest of this season's frocks is a
walking-dress of wine coloured zibeline, built on
green silk. The skirt is perfectly plain, except for
three broad bands stitched about the lower half,
and is cut with the seam down the centre of the
front. The jacket is a blouse, with a vest of white
velvet and a chic collar smartly appliqued in dead
white guipure. The sleeves are of the new popular
shape, flat at the top, but ridiculously full below
the elbow. With this distinctly autumnal frock is
to be worn a fluffy white hat heavily laden with
scarlet cherries. The rich toilet, however, of the
season is the velvet and the velveteen dress. The
new invention of very fast dyes, the excellent hand-
ling of these fabrics, the removal of the old objec-
tions toward the lack of lustre, have made the
Velour Anglais, or velveteen, the most favoured
fabric of the fashionable woman for her afternoon
visiting, driving, and richer walking wear. The
beauty of the velveteen costume, whether plain, metal
printed or in corded effects, is its comparative richness
for the coat. It is also a very durable as well as a
very stylish fabric. The principal reason that
such dresses are going to be worn is that they are
more nearly typical of coronation or royal effects.
The picturesque style is to be particularly the vogue
for the richer attire. The practical forms of dress
will cling to the military or the tailor-made, but in
expressing the richest and handsomest historical
episodes from which many of our styles are drawn,
nothing answers so well as velvet, and none of the
velvet family is so excellent and satisfactory as
velveteen.

Enamelled watches are lovely enough to warrant
the large prices asked for them. The tiny enamelled
spheres are usually suspended from a clasp, that is
a cut-out design, matching that decorating the
back. One of the prettiest of these watches is of
clouded blue enamel, ornamented with a sapphire
heart surrounded with pearls. The pin is a large
heart-shaped sapphire of exquisite cut, and is made
more attractive by a row of sparkling brilliants set
round its edge. Sapphires and amethysts run the
gamut of blue and lavender shades, and when these
stones are used to ornament watches the cases are
usually enamelled in a tint just a bit lighter.
For half mourning there is a little timepiece in
smooth French grey enamel, rimmed and set with
greyish white pearls. The design represents a
crown, through which are thrust grey and black
plumes, each tiny web of which is so delicately
wrought that the beauty is appreciated only upon
examination through a microscope. Brooches come
in many designs, though in general effect the round
shapes seem to be best liked. There are turquoise
and emerald matrix ones finished with designs of red
or brown Burmese gold, the solid centre frequently
showing an effective rim of overlapping baroque
pearls. These oddly shaped pearls are more popu-
lar than ever. A brooch in the form of a rose sug-
gests wide-open, separated petals by having the
whole flower made of baroque pearls, small in the
centre and gradually increasing in size to the outer
edge. The pearls are carefully selected and matched,
and are placed with the smaller ends deep in the heart
of the rose. At one side there rests among the pink-
tinged petals a sparkling diamond, like a drop of
dew. Large petalled flowers made of baroque pearls
rest upon broad golden leaves, and sprays of lily-
of-the-valley are caught together with fine gold
wire. Sometimes the pink and white fresh-water
pearls are combined with dainty effect. Jewelled
barets will be worn in conjunction with the shell
ornaments in the modish coiffure. Only genuine
precious stones are used for these hair ornaments,
and the popular baret is encrusted or set with pearls.
Crescents look well when used to hold up the
short hair at the back, and the newest idea is to
have this design curve out from the head instead
of down. In this way more space is allowed for the
thickness of the hair. Some of the pearl crescents
are white, others are pink or grey; while a few, in-
tended probably for older women, are set with lus-
trous black stones. Many of the new rings seem to
be half circles of pearls rising from a wide band of
sparkling stones.

It is unusual for single ladies under age to have
a banking account of their own, but ladies who are
over twenty-one frequently have banking accounts;
and ladies who have been married since 1883 have,
for most business purposes, the rights of spinsters,
and can open an account in their own names with
which their husbands cannot interfere. Married
women may also have a banking account jointly
with their husbands, in which case the signatures of
both husband and wife to the cheque will be required.
Ladies who are not in business do not as a general
rule require a large sum standing to their credit on
their current account; they should therefore only
keep on their current account a sufficient sum to
draw upon for their ordinary needs, and transfer
the rest to a deposit account, upon which they
should receive interest at the bank rate. If at any
time they are in need of a larger sum of money than
usual to draw upon, they can always transfer the
whole or any part of their deposit account to their
current or drawing account. Money on deposit
cannot be drawn upon by cheque, nor can a deposit
receipt note be cashed at sight; as a general rule the
bank requires seven days' notice before making
payment. For every sum placed or transferred to
the deposit account a deposit receipt note should be
received or an acknowledgement made in the de-
positor's pass-book. On first opening an account
with a bank the customer will be required to write
her signature in the banker's signature book; this
should correspond exactly with the signature on the
cheques, and therefore she need not give her
Christain name in full, if she intends to sign her
cheque with her initials only. Cheques should never
be drawn except upon the forms issued by the bank,
which are numbered and entered accordingly; when
not in use the cheque book should be kept in a place
of safety, and not left lying about for anyone to
handle. It is advisable to have the pass-book at the
bank, in order that every deposit and withdrawal
may be entered as it is made; and it should always
be left a few days previous to the end of each quarter
for the purpose of being balanced; when it is gene-
rally left at the bank, reference should be made to it
from time to time to see how the depositor's balance
stands and whether it is being kept correctly.
Notification of a permanent change of address should
be given to the bank; and in the event of a depositor
getting married she should give notice to the bank of
her change of name, so that the account may be

...sit
...e, now
...rs in pri-
...ined at all
... of the fre-
...of this savoury
...ation has made
... of the Oriental
...d condiments. It
...oderately lean, fresh
... of an inch thick, half
...g; two chicker livers,
... dice; two chicken giz-
...size of a nickel, and each
...fines almost meeting in the
... cooking causes the fibres to
... the circle into a many-pointed
... a pound of celery cut into silvers,
...ound of canned mushrooms, and a
...ound of green peas, chopped string
...us tips, bean sprots or salsify. These
...into a frying-pan over a hot fire, covered
... of water, four tablespoonfuls of pea-nut
... oil, or melted butter, a tablespoonful of
...d onion, half a clove of garlic, grated salt,
... pepper and red pepper. If the fire is hot enough
...se will cook in five minutes. The contents of the
...an should be stirred to prevent burning, and the
moment the water boils out fresh water should be added in small quantities to prevent frying. The dish should be served promptly, and is not only palatable but wholesome and easily digested. In place of pork, mutton can be used, while chicken liver and gizzard can be replaced by those of turkey. Some Chinese cooks use the Indian soy, which is sweeter. The effect can be imitated by adding a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce and another of brown sugar, or a teaspoonful of molasses. An agreeable modification results from the use of asparagus tips along with the other vegetable ingredients, while the Singapore variety is obtained by stirring in a tablespoonful of curry paste.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

WITHOUT doubt, the present season has been the worst on record, from a cyclist's point of view, for many a year, and the hope which wheelmen cherished throughout the deplorable summer of a fine spell in the autumn weeks, is being gradually crushed; rain, rain, rain, being the perpetual order of things. Yet in spite of the adverse conditions, cycling is indulged in by a large proportion of wheelmen who are well compensated for the inconvenience of wet and mud, by the beauties of the autumn foliage. The trees and undergrowth are now looking magnificent in their death colours. The falling leaves, however, herald the approach of winter, when the pastime is restricted to the hardy rider. Occasionally a bright frosty morning may entice the more effeminate to indulge in a spin, like a sunny day in February or early March will induce a butterfly to throw off the cloak of hibernation, but they are not seen for long, and soon return to their winter torpor. It is a capital practice to ride the winter through, but it is necessary to be equipped with extra clothing for one's self and mud-guards for the machine.

We are not much in favour of ladies appearing on the cycle track or highway as record breakers, since we consider it a sphere of the pastime which is best left to members of the sterner sex, but Miss Maggie Foster has been riding so remarkably well this season, that it would not be fair to ignore her performances on the score of personal bias. In August she improved upon the 100 miles' road record by 54 mins. 30 secs., covering the distance in 5 hrs., 34 mins., 30 secs., and now she has ridden a mile, with a flying start, in 1 min., 53 secs. Truly a fine performance for a lady. It is her intention to cover 30 miles within an hour before the season is quite over.

At the Cheshire Quarter Sessions a cycle thief named Joseph Hill, of Birkenhead, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. A heavy sentence to be sure, but not too severe for the gentleman in question. He has enjoyed a long period of crime, dating back from 1889, and it was not until he made an unfortunate slip that he was discovered. By the aid of bogus receipts which were written on stolen billheads, the prisoner managed to dispose of fifteen stolen machines. The mistake which led to the discovery of the fraud and the capture of the prisoner, was the simple one of a receipt dated December 13th, 1901, bearing a King Edward stamp, which at that date had not been issued.

Another individual who follows the cycle "lifting" business, has been arrested and sentenced to two months' hard labour, but he must have been a novice at the game, since he selected a tricycle for his plunder, and proceeded to ride it away without a light. As he was leaving Wokingham, a police constable stopped him for riding lightless, and as he could not give a satisfactory account of himself, enquiries were made which resulted in the above charge. Cases of tricycle stealing are indeed rare.

The action of the railway companies in this country, in refusing to carry petrol, benzine, naptha, or other inflammable liquid, except upon an undertaking from the sender to pay full compensation for any accident to their servants or damage to their property that might occur, is causing considerable commotion amongst the motor trade and those directly interested in it. A large firm in petrol has declared against signing such an undertaking under any consideration, and have circularised their customers on the subject. They state: "It is a kind of indirect and practically unlimited risk, against which it is impossible to insure; it shifts to the senders the liability which fairly belongs to the railway companies as carriers, and upon the basis of which all their charges have been arranged." Why have the railway companies come to such a decision? Would it not have been a more progressive movement to have contrived to institute some safe system of transit? It is bound to be required sooner or later.

Mr. Scott Montagu, M.P. has approached Mr. Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, on the subject, and has received a reply stating that if he will furnish particulars of the new regulations proposed by the railway companies, with reference to the carrying of petrol, etc., making the senders personally responsible for damage that might occur, he would consider whether the Board of Trade can usefully approach the railway companies in the matter.

A very fine ride has been achieved in Paris by that sterling rider "Tommy" Hall, who, it may be remembered by our readers, handsomely broke the unpaced road record from London to York last year on his Dunlop tyred tricycle, riding the distance of 197 miles in 11 hrs. 50 mins., an average speed of 18 miles an hour. His latest achievement is the world's paced 16 kilometers track record from a standing start, which he covered in the marvellous time of 12 mins. 39 1-5 secs. against 13 mins. 1 sec. the previous best. Hall is very fit just now, and intends shortly having a try for Michael's hour record. At the close of last year he left for an American racing tour, but failed to secure any wins of particular note. Paris, however, seems to suit him better. By-the-way, there is a likelihood of a match between Hall and Arthur Chase.

Such a match would prove of exceptional interest since both the men are in record trim, and keen rivalry exists between them. Therefore, should the match come about we may rely upon some keen spirited racing. On October 23rd, at the Crystal Palace track, Chase gave an exhibition of some capital riding, and upheld the high opinion which his supporters have of his speed capabilities. Riding strongly from the start he improved upon the hour British record by 3 miles 385 yards, covering in the sixty minutes, forty-one miles 1325 yards. In the half-hour he covered twenty miles 1270 yards, and completed the last miles in 1 min. 24 2-5 secs.

The list of diseases that are to be attributed to the use of the wheel is really an enormous one. To mention a few, there has been the bicycle hand, a kind of palsy affliction; the bicycle face, which represents a youth or young lady with a face of a person of old age; and even the bicycle stare, with protruding eyeballs and an affrighted appearance. The latest disease to be laid at the door of the cycle is that dangerous complication, appendicitis the suggestion being made that the act of raising the knees in cycling is responsible for it, and that long-crank machines are to be especially shunned. This is the last scourge to be addicted to cycling, but nevertheless, the pastime is increasing as no other pastimes ever did, and it is universally acknowledged that generally speaking, those who indulge in the sport are far more robust in every way than those who do not.

The Dunlop tyre for 1903 is a grand specimen of tyre manufacture. It is no longer made by hand but vulcanised instead. In lieu of the fabric being solutioned to the rubber as hitherto, it undergoes a process of vulcanisation in the special machine—fully patented—so that the cover and tread are formed into a compact whole. Thus the weak point in the hand-made tyre—disintegration of canvas and rubber—is completely overcome.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Meade, C. I. E., Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the Second Class, is posted, on return from special leave, as Resident at Baroda.

Captain H. G. Walker, 9th Bombay Infantry, Magistrate of the First Class, is appointed within the limits of that portion of the B. B. & C. I. Railway which lies between the Palej Railway Station and the Mahi river.

Mr. F. K. Boyd, I. C. S., is appointed Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for three months, to be followed by furlough for eleven months and seventeen days, with effect from the 13th December.

Mr. F. J. Varley, M. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., on return to duty, is appointed Assistant Collector, Kanara.

Mr. S. R. Arthur, Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-one days in combination with furlough for one year, four months and nine days.

Mr. H. Murray becomes Divisional Forest Officer, Hyderabad.

Mr. C. H. T. Beaman acts as Second Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Crawford.

Mr. E. L. Moyrey, I. C. S., passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 22nd.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I. C. S., has now completely passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination.

Captain E. F. G. Tucker, I. M. S., acts as Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy and Curator of Pathological Museum, Grant Medical College, during the absence on leave of Major C. H. L. Meyer, M. D., B. S. (Lon), I. M. S.

On return from furlough Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M. Inst. C. E., Superintending Engineer, First Class, substantive *pro tem.*, is appointed Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division.

On relief by Mr. Dunn, Mr. T. Summers, D. Sc., M.Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, First Grade, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, Second Class, temporary, is appointed Engineer and Secretary, Indus River Commission.

The Reverend W. J. M. Kennelly, Chaplain of Ahmednagar, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 17th November.

Major C. H. L. Meyer, M.D., B.S., I.M.S., is granted privilege leave of absence on full pay for two months and twenty-eight days and on half pay for two days in combination with furlough for nine months.

The Reverend E. J. Bowen, M.A., Senior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the Service from the 12th December.

Captain E. F. G Tucker, I. M. S., acts as Second Physician, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, and Registrar, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, during the absence on leave of Major C. H. L. Meyer, M.D., B.S. (Lon.), I.M.S.

THE LITTLE HILL STATION.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The old habitue then rises and asks our permission to propose a toast which permission is sure will be granted when we hear that he is about to ask us to drink the health of the manager. (Loud and prolonged cheering and some laughter.) It is unnecessary for him to say anything as to Mr.——'s merits, Mr.—— is not backward in speaking for himself. (Much laughter.) It will be enough if he says that we all owe a deep debt to Mr.—— for his unfailing courtesy. He will ask us to drink to that much esteemed institution—the Manager. (Great cheering, and an effort by certain frivolous subalterns to sing He's a jolly good fellow.) The manager bows all round, scratches his head, and remarks: "I am much obliged, ladies and gentlemen, for your kindness." And so a pleasing function is over for another year.

The manager is of an extremely sanguine turn of mind. He is convinced that the weather will be the very best, and that there will be a nice cool breeze o' nights. He can assure you that there are no mosquitoes in your bedroom although the evidence of your ankles shows that he is wrong. He assures the shikaree that there are at least a couple of panther in the adjacent hills. There may be; but none has ever seen them though hundreds have tried. He tells elderly stout ladies that they will have no difficulty in climbing to the summit of the Earl's Toe. Especially is he sanguine that we will pay a return visit to the hotel at an early date. Somehow we do, and we are quite glad to see the manager again.

AUGUSTUS EPICURE.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN NORTHERN INDIA.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

A collision occurred on Tuesday morning at mile 235 near Sanoda Station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway between a goods and a girder trains. Several coolies on the girder train were seriously injured. The passengers on the number two down mail transhipped owing to the line being blocked. A relief train was promptly sent from Lucknow with medical assistance.

Further details are to the effect that there were nine deaths and thirty six injured, all natives, as a result of the collision. Damage was done to rolling stock consisting of three goods wagons and five construction carriages. The station masters of the stations on either side of the station where the accident occurred, allowed trains to proceed with caution on line clear, messages being signalled. A report states that the accident was due to a defect in the telegraphic communication between stations. The drivers could not see each other's lights owing to the heavy fog. The goods train driver, on discovering the approaching accident managed to stop his train in time, but the girder train smashed in. The drivers and foremen of both engines jumped off without hurt.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

NOVEMBER 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Marseille Barcelonr interrupted.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadeloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m of the 13th November 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	12	.....	0	0
Teheran	13	2	28p.m.	0	32
Suez	13	2	25 p.m.	0	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th November, 1902.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	3	0	1
,, Karachi	0	19	0	5
,, Madras	0	30	0	7

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, Cure for Indigestion, with torpidity of the liver, is the curse of thousands, who spend each day with accumulated sufferings, all of which may be avoided by taking Holloway's Pills according to their accompanying directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion. Their action is purifying, healing and strengthening. They may be safely taken without interfering with ordinary pursuits, or requiring much restriction in diet. They quickly remove noise and giddiness in the head, and dispel low spirits and nervous fears. These balsamic Pills work the cure without debilitating or exhausting the system; on the contrary, they conserve and support the vital principle by substituting pure for impure blood.

THE MAD MULLAH AND HIS COUNTRY

KARL INGER'S STRANGE CAREER.

SOMALILAND is an interesting but mysterious and little-known country. The Somalis have not the gross, bestial appearance of the ordinary negro, with his thick lips and woolly hair. Save for the deep darkness of their skins and the scantiness of their raiment they might pass for Europeans of some refinement. The Somalis occupy the north-east corner of Africa, say, from Bab-el-Mandeb, the gate of the Red Sea, to the vague regions below Cape Guardafui. No one knows where they came from, the best guess giving them an Arab stock, though the Somali language differs essentially from the Arabic.

Somalis go to Aden, but only to acquire wealth and wives and experience. Directly they have found all they want they return to their own grey land. The Somalis have been described by Mr. Herbert Vivian, who made a tour through Somaliland several years ago, as "the Irish of Africa."

"They are always on the grin," writes Mr Vivian in his book on Abyssinia; "they possess an enormous sense of humour and a very lively imagination; they are extraordinarily considerate and obliging; in fact, they will never stick at any lie provided it will please you for the moment.

"Ask them a distance when you are tired and they will halve it; find them out and grow cross presently, and they are sure to be ready with a merry quip or soothing sympathy. No one can help liking the Somalis, yet no one can close both eyes to their shortcomings.

"They are garrulous humbugs and windbags They have no manners, they make rude noises with their mouths, they laugh in a way that makes you long to kick them, yet you can never be angry with them long. Gratitude is unknown to them; the word thanks does not exist in their language. They are insatiably greedy of money, yet at the same time reckless spenders.

"They possess the unusual combination of vanity and pride. A coloured blazer with bright buttons makes a peacock of the best, yet he never loses his dignity. Nowhere have I met any human beings so sensitive to blame or sneer. Theirs is a very high-strung nature.

"They are hopeless cowards about facing a remote danger. Yet on sudden emergency they will display plenty of spirit. Like the Irish, they are always spoiling for a fight; in lieu of shillelagus they always carry their spear.

"The worst point about them is their tendency to regard murder as a sport. During my passage through the desert I noticed numerous cairns from time to time. They consisted of a kind of stone altar surrounded at a respectful distance by a stone wall, either circular or square.

"Outside this were a number of upright slabs like milestones, some of which were surmounted by lumps of quartz. At first I thought all this must have some religious observance; but eventually I learned that here were the tombs of Somali braves, each slab recording a murder, and the quartz intimating that a man had been killed with his steed." Mr. Vivian does not believe that they could ever found a Somali State.

They are too volatile and irresponsible. He declares they are amenable to discipline, however, and a Parrell or a Mahdi could do what he pleased with them. They have made excellent soldiers wherever the experiment was tried.

Mr. Vivian relates a conversation he had with Colonel Sadler, the British Consul-General at Zaila, Somaliland, regarding the murderous propensities of the Somalis.

"They will rarely attack a caravan," said Colonel Sadler, "but it is considered an exploit among them to kill a man. It does not matter much what sort of man he may be, though, of course, the killing of a white man would be regarded as a greater exploit than that of a black."

Somaliland is not a pleasant country. There are miles and miles of arid land unbroken by a single village or human habitation of any kind.

"Perhaps the chief drawback of the journey through Somaliland is that you may endure yourself gradually," writes Mr. Vivian. "You must plunge at once into the hardest and dreariest tract of country, into blinding glare, choking dust, and stifling heat. In Somaliland the pebbles predominate and grow up into boulders which are the rockery of a strange withered garden. There are parched aloes and shrivelled mimosas, all sorts of graceful shrubs, which on acquaintance prove so much crumbling matchwood. The arrangement is exquisite, surpassing even the horticulture of Hampton Court or Monte Carlo; but you are in a pleasure garden of the dead, which bears no close inspection. It is an ugly, glutinous vegetation, all stunted, all parading its inhospitality by exaggerated armaments of huge thorns and clustering prickles.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

HOW THE MULLAH PERFORMED A MIRACLE.

One of the most interesting accounts of the personal characteristics of the Mullah has been obtained from some charitable Mahomedans residing in Aden, who were dutiful subjects of Queen Victoria and who received Abdullah when he sought their hospitality as a pilgrim. He was on his way back from Mecca, and was returning to Somaliland, his native country. These merchants, when asked as to the impression they had formed of their guest who only stayed a day with them, replied that he had edified them by his knowledge and his great piety. This was about four years ago, at which time they described Abdullah as a man of about 33 years of age, of regular features, who by his height and his whole appearance presented the characteristic type of the Somali. His practice of shaving his upper lip is said to have given to his countenance an expression of cruelty and of cautious decision. Like most of the fanatics who have risen to a high position in Mahomedan politics, Abdullah is of very humble extraction. His father was a poor shepherd, and the Mullah passed his early childhood in his native land among the flocks, but his precocity was observed by a Mussalman theologian, and he was taken when still very young away from his parents in order to be instructed in the sacred books. Between his twentieth and thirtieth year Abdullah's history is, without exception, that of all believers who aspire to saintship. He made three or four pilgrimages to Mecca. In Somaliland his companions received him with enthusiasm, and soon his fame began to be noised abroad, and people came from far and near to hear him. He received a less favourable welcome among the people of the Dolbahanta, to which country his mother belonged. The latter territory is about eighteen hours by camel distant from Berbera. It is inhabited by a population which is brave, energetic, and vigorous, and possesses some pecuniary resources. Abdullah appears to have desired to use his influence to police these territories, in which the Somali live a life of rapine and of perpetual hostility. His object was, in the first place, to cause the English Government to look upon him as an influential person, whose assistance might be obtained by a public recognition of his religious authority, and, in the next place, he was desirous of increasing his prestige among his people which he was sure of doing if the inhabitants of the plateau should learn that he was a friend of the powerful English nation. In this he was not very successful, and it became necessary for him frankly to confess himself an insurgent. He welcomed a band of deserters who had abandoned a European who had gone to Somaliland to hunt big game, and he received them all the better because they brought with them their baggage, their arms, and their ammunition. Immediately after this incident he declared himself, assumed the title of Mullah, and boldly announced that he was a reincarnation of Mahomet. From this time forward he has given a great deal of trouble to the British Government, and being admirably served by spies, undoubtedly occupies a very strong position. He has declared war against the English on the ground that a marriage celebrated by a Cadi, who is a British subject, is by that very fact rendered null and void, and partakes of the nature of a concubinage. He gave an example of his theory by divorcing his wife, who was a somewhat faded beauty, and celebrating a new marriage with a very rich and pretty woman, the wife of one of his principal disciples. The "Aden Gazette" relates that the Mullah, who had converted everyone on the plateau, had failed to convert his own father. The brave shepherd would not hear of his claims to be a reincarnation of Mahomet, and roundly abused the new prophet of Islam. "What's all this nonsense you are talking?" he cried indignantly. "What do you mean with your reincarnation and your illegitimate marriage? If what you say is true, you dishonour your mother, you dishonour me, and you dishonour yourself into the bargain! If you are not my son, you are illegitimate! An illegitimate Mullah, a pretty thing upon my honour!" The prophet's mother kept silence, and the poor father cut a ridiculous figure with his anger and his lamentation.

AN UP-TO-DATE MIRACLE.

There was only one thing wanting to put the seal on the authority of the Mullah, and that was a miracle. The miracle arrived in a curious way and was perfectly successful. An English man-of-war, sent to the Somaliland coast in order to remind the religious reformers that the port of Aden was only 144 miles distant, penetrated at night time, by means of a powerful electric search-light, the jungle which covers the mountains. Those on board little suspected that in the bush the Mullah was encamped with his head-quarter's staff. Abdullah's Somali watched with frightened curiosity the great stream of light which seemed to range over the mountains, and they asked the question, What is that new star? Abdullah had been at Aden. He knew perfectly well what is meant, and he had the wit to exploit this unhoped-for piece of luck for the benefit of his ambitious projects. "Don't you see," he cried, "that the ray of light is seeking me? See" it has discovered me!" And at that very moment the luminous beam flooded with its supernatural light the camp of the insurgents. "Will you deny now," claimed Abdullah, with triumph, "that I am under the eye of God?" The Somalis fell on their knees beat the earth with their fore-heads, and replied "Thou art truly the Elect, the Chosen, the Mullah—the Master, Our gods, our existence, our souls belong to thee. We place ourselves entirely at the disposition of thy will. A few weeks later came the news of the rising of some 4,000 of these Somalis.

THE MULLAH'S ADVISER.

AUSTRIAN OFFICER'S ADVENTUROUS CAREER.

Karl Inger—who has been referred to in Colonel Swayne's despatch as being in communication with the Mullah, it says Reuter, an ex-officer—Lieutenant—of the Austrian Army, who has had a strange and adventurous career. A few years ago Lieutenant Inger went to Cairo, but left there to take service under the Mahdi. In 1897 he returned to Europe, and figured at Constantinople as the self styled "Special Envoy of the Sultan Abdullah," and Viceroy of Somaliland. He had a project at this time for establishing an independent Kingdom in Somaliland and organising an extensive trade with Europe, on condition that all goods should be embarked and delivered on the coast. No white man was to be allowed to penetrate into his Kingdom. He secured a certain number of converts, raised a considerable sum of money and equipped an expedition which sailed in the spring of 1898 in a ship chartered at Fiume. The ship carried a cargo of Hungarian wares which Inger was to exchange for ivory. On board he gave himself the title of "Suleiman Inger, Emir," put on a fantastic uniform and gave his chief companions titles, such as "Colonel," "Police Prefect," etc. After many ineffectual attempts to land on the Somali coast with large quantities of arms and ammunition, the provisions of the expedition gave out, and Inger's followers became suspicious. The French Governor of Jibutil confiscated the arms and ammunition, the expedition was dissolved, and its members drifted back in a starving condition to Europe, and denounced Inger as a swindler. He himself has not been seen in Europe since, but he is known to be alive in Somaliland. According to the belief of Mr. A. E. Pease, M. P., Karl Inger is an auventurer of the worst description. He was with Osman Digna, and Mr. Pease believed that he was made prisoner by the English, but got away. Inger is fairly well-known to travellers in Abyssinia and Somaliland. Major Count Gleichen met him on the way from Adowa to Adis Ababo, and he speaks of him as follows in his book. "With the Mission to Menelik":—

On turning a corner near Shershabeh we almost run into a small caravan consisting of three white men and about a dozen mules. It struck us that they had not greeted us in any way as is the custom among Europeans in out-of-the-way countries, so I trotted back after them to discover if possible who they were. The leader of the party was a gentleman-like looking man, thin with good features and a fair beard and a subham or light woollen burnous flung over his shoulders. He returned my greeting in French, but when I asked to whom I had the pleasure of speaking he looked nervous and hesitated before owning up that his name was Karl Inger. He was the notorious gentleman who was arrested in 1890 near Suskin dressed in a dervish jibbeh and with a bagful of Arabic drill books on his way to Omdurman to instruct the Khalifa's army in modern minor tactics! He had been sent back to Austria on giving his word that he would not do this sort of silly thing again—for he was nearly dying of hunger and thirst when arrested—but had turned up again at Jeddha and been hanging about the Red Sea lately. He had tried to penetrate inland from Zeila, but Colonel Harrington had stopped him and sent him back, he had apparently been more successful in his efforts via Jibuti. Although he was apparently up to some mischief, we could not touch him being on Abyssinian ground; so after several endeavours to find out more about his intentions I left this mild plotter and conspirator to pursue his wicked way.

KARL INGER IN ENGLAND.

An article in a recent issue of "Black and White" states.—Karl Inger, whether he be, in the Foreign Office phrase, an ex-Austrian officer, or, in its own phrase, the successor of the Mandi, has not always been an enemy of England. The truth probably is that he is a daring adventurer whom the prospect of material fortune attracted to Africa and who has found, as so many others have found, that it is much easier and more profitable to rule in Africa than to serve in Europe. The commercial interest which seemed to absorb the Karl Inger of years ago have proved to be but the stepping-stone to a career of military glory, and the news that he is hand-in-hand with the Mullah is not astonishing to those who have followed his movements. Yet it is anything but pleasing news, for it proves that Karl Inger, an educated and able man, who even last year seemed to be England's friend, is acting against us in an important sphere of British interests. Hardly more than a year ago Karl Inger was in London, and before one, as one writes, is a letter, written from the Hotel Cecil in a cultured hand and signed 'Emir Suleyman', in another, written last year from Lucerne, Karl Inger speaks of an interview he was looking forward to with Mr. Rhodes, and the letter urges the recipient to 'try and gain as many friends as possible, both in the Foreign Office and also in the Colonial Office.' All the documents we have seen in Inger's handwriting reveal an evident anxiety to avert trouble in Somaliland."

The author of this article declares that Inger tried to make advances to Lord Salisbury and also to Lord Lansdowne.

The attitude of Lord Salisbury to the mysterious "Austrian officer" appears to have been one of great suspicion, but by the time Lord Lansdowne had taken the reins at the Foreign Office, a more favourable impression appears to have been entertained of Karl Inger and his plans. "I wrote to Lord Lansdowne" said Karl Inger, "and informed him that I could peacefully settle the differences between Hadji Abdullah (Mad Mullah) and the English Government. If, therefore, two years ago and six months ago the English Government had no confidence in our peaceful intentions, and preferred to involve the country and the tribes into war and misery, perhaps now that Government has more confidence in us when they know that we, together with English subjects, will be active, and when Hadji Abdullah (Mad Mullah) has escaped with his property, either beaten, a prisoner, or dead."

Herr Inger is said to have suggested that the Mullah should come to London to settle matters with the Government, but this proposal was not carried out. The writer adds, however: "His anxiety to approach the British Government through British subjects stands out in all the letters of Karl Inger, in one of them he says that this would be a better way than his sending a 'statement' to the Foreign Office, where, 'in consequence of intrigues,' he was not a persona grata. Which, whether true last year or not, is certainly true-to-day."

"DEAD" RESERVIST'S DILEMMA.

WILLIAM STEWART, a time-expired man of the 1st Scots Guards, who arrived at Windsor from South Africa the day before the return of the battalion, is officially "dead," and as a consequence is in a strange dilemma. The War Office seem totally incapable of dealing with the case. Being "dead," they refuse to put Stewart on the strength of the battalion, and he has to rely on the kindness of his comrades for his food. The "dead" man has repeatedly asked to be given his back pay, a civilian suit, and his discharge, but the authorities won't do anything until the papers have been received from South Africa to prove that he is alive. When Stewart complained to the colonel he was put in the guard-room for the night, and in the morning given a dose of medicine, and ordered to be confined to barracks for seven days for "insolent language" to a non-commissioned officer.

THE following quaint advertisement, if it proves nothing else shows that some advance has been made in the course of a century in the matter of grammatical precision among those who advertise. It is from "The Times" of 1802, as quoted by that journal on Saturday. New invented hats.—In consequence of the very great complaint of late of the bad quality of hats, has induced Mr. Hare, of 71, Strand who has resided there these 20 years, to try the experiment of mixing Mole's Fur with Beaver, and which he has found to answer his most ardent expectations, not only for their durability, which, on trial, will be found to wear out near two such Hats as are made in the usual way, the Mole Fur making them so much finer, and of a closer texture than the various coarse Furs that are usually made use of in the manufacturing of Hats; and, with other good qualities, the Fur will not come off, which has been so much complained of of late, as well as their taking a most beautiful Black, and which will retain their colour; and being the Manufacturer of his own Hats he sells them at the low price of £1 3s. Stamps included. Likewise a variety of Army and Navy Hats, Folding ditto, Patent Silk Hats, Livery Hats, and Ladies and Children's Hats, elegantly trimmed. Worthy the attention of Merchants for Exportation. Mole skins bought in any quantity.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 14.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1230—Captain and V—Mahomed Caesum Curlay vs Zubirooddin alias Baloo Mirza Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co. Part heard.

1228—Nanu and H—Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal vs Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M, for postponment.

1229—Nanu and H—Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal vs Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M, for postponment.

1223—Chitnis M and M—Shantaram Narayen Dabcolkar vs Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and others—Ardeshir H D and Co, for postponment.

1224—Framji and D—Ali Mahomed Nensi vs Karim Nensey and others—Matuthai J and M.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

713-00—Framjee and D—Jinabai vs Currimbhai Ebrahim and others—Thackurdas and Co—Part heard.

535-01—Bicknell M and M—Pirama alias Fatmabai vs Sulleman Abdool Rehman—Payne G S and M, etc.

128-01—Muljee C and V—Bachoo Hurkissondas vs Kooshaldas Tayabhai and others—Edgelow G and W and Muljee C and V—Part heard.

80-02—Muljee C and V—Bachoo Hurkissondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar—Daphtary and F.

550-02—Little and Co—Bhugwandas Visram and others vs Amandrao Ramrao and another—Smethem B and N. Commercial cause.

477-02—Bicknell M and M—Mancherji N Guzdar vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff.

328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikissondas Gangadas vs Rarchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W. For postponement.

256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdul Sakur—Bhaishanker K and G.

181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakbhoy Hasum vs Sulleman Gulam Hoossein—Ardeshir H D and Co.

263-02—Matubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Ratanji Sorabji Nasservanji T—Unwalla and P.

298-01—Wadia and G—N C Macleod vs Morarjee Anundjee and others—Little and Co.—Matubhai J and M and Mantra and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

328-99—Framjee and D—Sulleman Hajee Esmail Chotani vs Bai Mariambai widow and others—Captain and V and P G and S R and B and M and M.

Testamentary Suit.

39-01—Little and Co—Jugmohundas Vurjeewandas vs Jothabhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

730-01—Crawford B and Co—Hurgowandas Jugjeewandas vs Anpurnabai widow and others—R P Mehta.

98-02—Khanderao and S—Jaitha Nursey and others vs Kastoor Trikam and others—K B Mehta and M and V.

663-01—Matubhai J and M—Kursondas Parshotamdas and another vs Sundernath Dinanath Khote and another—Matubhai J and M.

Testamentary Suits.

17-01—Bhaishanker K and G—Durgarushad Purbhoodas vs Balabhoy Gowrishanker—Captain and V.

5-02—Wadia and G—Jadawjee Purmanand vs Goswami Shri Purshotam Laljee M—Tyabjee D and Co.

7-02—Madhowjee V—Moorlidar Gokaldas and others vs Mangaldas Bhawandas—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chubildas Lallobhoy vs Dayal Mowjee and others—Kanga and P and Tyabjee D and Co.

670-01—Smethem B and N—Dewraj Takersey and others vs Mugniram Dhunjee—Payne G S and M.

406-02—Pestonjee R and K—Ardeshir Cursetjee Irani vs Virjee Jiva—B Raghavaya.

60-00—Thakurdas and Co—Dewkavahu vs Hiravahu widow and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

445-02—M S Chothia—Kaisbroo Hormusjee Billimoria vs Hejee Ismail Cassum.

442-02—Nanu and H—Heerjee Asseo and another vs Visamul Assoopal—Craigie L and O.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

272-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam H vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Heji A Jitekar and others—Crawford and B and Muljee and B.

269-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam H vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Haji A Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co, Captain and V and Muljee and B.

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioner's report.

296-92—Edgelow G and W—Rangildas Maneklal vs Lukhmidas Ranchordas and others—Mirza and M and Ishaishanker K and G and K D Shroff.—Part heard.

Long Causes.

193-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur D Crishnarao V Dhurandhar vs Rakhmabai alias Anjoolibai widow and others—Craigie L and O.

1-02—Smethem B and N—Jamasji Futtonji Mistri vs Ebrahim Hasambhai—Matubhai J and M.

634-01—Crawford B and Co—Chabildas Lallubhoy and another vs Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdul Rehemanbhai—Matubhai J and M.

515-91—Bhaishanker K and G—Callianjee Ghanjibhoy vs Raghowjee Vijpal and another—Little and Co.

700-01—M R Vakil—Vully Mahomed Peer Mahomed and another vs Alladin Mitha—Tyabjee D and Co.

763-01—Thakoredas and Co—Harodas Jivraj vs Sha Kalianji Khooshal and another—Bhaishanker K and G.

438-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Sarabai vs Haji Abdul Rahiman bin Hajee—Bhaishanker K and G.

813-01—Bicknell M and M—Jampadas Morarjee and another vs The Sun Mills, Limited—Malvi H and M.

815-01—Baikrishna V N K—Alibhoy Jafferjee vs Abdul Hussein Allybhoy—Wadia and G.

705-00—Edgelow G and W—Choonilal Nihalchand vs Rajbhoy Lookmanjee and others.

273-02—Pestonjee R and K—Rahimtoola Vullee Mahomed vs Luxmon Balajee Awte—K B Mehta.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 13).

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Dept is republished:—Simla, the 4th Nov—Lieut Col M J Meade C I E, I S C a Resident of the second class is posted on return from special leave as Resident at Baroda.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Capt H G Walker 9th Bo Inf all the powers conferred by the said Code on a Magistrate of the first class in regard to cases generally in the local area included within the limits of that portion of the B B and C I Railway and of the premises thereof which lies between and includes the Palej Railway Station and the Mahi river.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F K Boyd I C S to be Asst Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Mr E M Pratt I C S Judge and Sessions Judge Ahmednagar is granted privilege leave for three months to be followed by furlough for eleven months and seventeen days with effect from the 13th Dec 1902 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

Of all the latest novelties discovered by Mr. Moss and now appearing at the Hippodrome, perhaps the most attractive is a performance given by Gertrella known as the Phanto-Gymnast. Against a black velvet background, in a circle of bright, changing lights, Gertrella opens her turn with a glorified skirt dance in a dress of pale canary colour, flashing and glittering. Then she swings on a high trapeze, still circled with lights. Her beauty and courage are about equal. Mlle. Ella Bradna is a lady jockey who rides to win, and ends her turn very prettily by the sudden appearance from a large, black box hanging from the roof, of a flight of pigeons. Severus Schaffer is another newcomer, who juggles with everything upon the stage, including a full-sized dogcart, a cannon ball, a sheet of tissue paper, a jug of water, and a sentry box with the sentry standing inside.

The invention of new and peculiar titles is a great gift to performers in the circus ring and on the variety stage. The old-fashioned clown has disappeared in name, but he is known as a "droll" nowadays, or more often by the name of Auguste. The Hippodrome programme opens with an artist who calls himself "An Indian Mystery;" later on is the Phanto-Gymnast, who gives place to a gentleman who imitates musical instruments, and is dubbed "The Australian Orpheus." A couple of "Grotesques" are preceded by "Society Acrobats and Equilibrists," followed by the "Greatest Novelty before the Public," and the first part of the programme winds up with "Marvellous Wonders." Then you have "The Bandits," with a cast of characters "which includes Mr. Hengler's Famous Stud of Horses."

Marcelline, the clever little Spanish comedian—he calls himself only a "droll," but his humour is quite worthy of the higher name—has a capital new turn at the Hippodrome. A supposed marble statue is carried into the arena and Marcelline winds it up, dusts it with a feather brush, and ultimately takes its place on a pedestal. To see the little droll with a Greek helmet several sizes too large on his head and a toga wrapped about his suit of rusty black is only a little less delicious than it is to hear the children laughing in all parts of the house.

Alexandre and Hughes are a couple of musical grotesques also appearing at the Hippodrome—they must be Amaricans, for surely nobody else in the world but an American humorist would think of seriously calling himself "a dog biscuit!" Or, to make the matter doubly certain, Mr. Hughes enters carrying a flight of steps, and Mr. Alexandre says to him (or perhaps it is Alexandre with the steps and Hughes who asks the questions—there is no way of telling "Bother from which"), "Where are you going?" "To bed!" "What do you want those steps for?" "To get up in the morning!" Later on one of the grotesques hurries across the stage with a big hammer in his hand. "What are you going to do with that hammer?" cries his friend, and he answers, "I am going to break the news to mother!"

Fortunately there seems to be a lull in American humour just now. Was it in one of the many plays which succeeded "The Belle of New York" that a man remarked, when somebody jested about his straggling locks, "My head sir, is the dome of thought, not a rendezvous for hair!" Mr. Sydney Barraclough, recently returned from touring in the States—where, by the way, the young singer made a great success in his old part of the hero in "Florodora"—gives a good example of an odd use of words. In one of his stage suits he wore the trousers slightly turned up. This caught the eye of the American manager in front of the house, and the turn struck him as being just a little bit too much; so he gave the actor a hint in these words: "Say, Mr. Barraclough, kant you—kant you coax those pants down just a little?"

It is a question whether a young actor is to be congratulated or not for being associated with one particular "line" of parts. Perhaps it fixes his limitations, but it certainly means that he has made several notable hits. Mr. Ernest Lawford generally plays "Lawford parts," His latest is Eric Ward, in "Sporting Simpson," but he holds the usual record of having started in "fit-up" tours, walked on, joined Mr. F. R. Benson, acted good parts with Mr. Alexander's Repertoire Company, with Mrs. Langtry, Miss Fortescue, and Mr. Bourchier. He was in the Drury Lane autumn drama, a couple of seasons ago, and appeared with Mr. and Mrs. Nat Goodwin in "When We Were Twenty-one." Like many another clever actor, Mr. Lawford has not disdained an engagement in the halls, for he was playing at the Tivoli some time ago in Captain Basil Hood's little piece, "Apron Strings."

Mr. Ernest Lawford has the good sense and humour not to object to a story which tells against himself. Once when he was on tour, and cast for a small part in "The Lady of Lyons," the sudden illness of the leading man in the company gave him an opportunity to play Claude Melnotte. Every-thing went well until the end of the well-known scene between Claude and Gaspar, but at the violent exit of the latter, exclaiming, "Blows to a French citizen, blows?" a large clock at the back of the stage fell over with a crash as Gaspar banged the door behind him. The audience laughed, and Claude's next speech was spoiled. Directly the act was over Mr. Lawford remonstrated severely with the local stagemanager, holding him responsible for the mishap: "Don't you make such a fuss, Mr. Lawford!" exclaimed the local stage-manager; "that old clock of ours saw Barry Sullivan play Claude Melnotte, and I'm not surprised that it hadn't the face to stand up and watch the performance to-night!"

Madame Alice Gomes gave her last concert in London, before departing for India, at St. James's Hall. On the day following her most successful farewell, I had the pleasure of meeting the popular singer for a snap-shot interview—a few words, an impression—for just as long in fact as it took her to smoke a single cigarette. Her rich, well-modulated voice, a voice in the minor key, is the great charm of Madame Gomez. She is—if one may repeat a few facts for the benefit of the people who may not happen to have followed her career as carefully as all lovers of good music have done—a Spanish Eurasian. Educated in Calcutta, and having studied singing with Mr. Webb, who was organist at the Calcutta Cathedral and afterwards became her husband, Madame Gomez came to England fifteen years ago, and made her debut at a Patti concert at Albert Hall. She leaves for India in the middle of December, with the object of seeing the Durbar and visiting her own people after a long absence. Madame Gomez has two children, a son of nine and a little daughter ten years old.

Mr. Frank Stayton, whose new play, "Mrs Willoughby's Kiss," was produced at the Avenue is an erect, thin well set-up, dapper young man of eight-and-twenty, with small, decided features, a quick step, and an agreeable, easy, but precise manner. The President which Mr. Hawtrey brought out at the Prince of Wales's Theatre last spring is the only other comedy of Mr. Stayton's as yet seen in London; but his drama, "The Dispatch Bearer," in which his sister, Miss May Stayton, played a leading part, ran for a year on tour. He is also part author of another piece called "Our Cousins."

Mr. Stayton certainly possesses a behind-the-scenes practical knowledge of the stage that is supposed to be most essential for a playwright. He has travelled a great deal, and made his first appearance behind the footlights in Sydney. His London debut was at the Gaiety, where he played Mr. George Grossmith, junior's original part in "The Shop Girl" Mr. Stayton is an honorary member of the famous actors' club the Lambs, in New York, H has set foot in every continent, but his flying vi to America, to consult with Mr. Hawtrey about "The President," was only for six days.

For absolute daring, for grace and strength, there is not a turn in London to surpass Miss Blanche Sloan at the Oxford. Her shining rings are suspended high in the air, and she swings far out over the orchestra—turning, twisting, dropping—hanging by a foot or an arm, or only supported by a cord round the back of her head, firmly held in place with the backward tilt of her strong little neck. For eight long minutes the eyes of the audience are upturned to the short muscular, springy figure, as she flies backwards and forwards. A study in nerve, a lesson in skill, a pocket sensation.

Paris never tires of La Loie Fuller and her wonderful dances. She is playing a season just now at the Casino de Paris, and is being admired, sketched, and appladed on every hand. Devoted as she is to Paris, Miss Fuller is living at Passy in a charming houses where she has a "studio" in which to pose anpractise. Miss Fuller's room at the theatre is decorated in peacock-blue satin, even the ceiling being covered with the same colour. There is a blue carpet, and a striking, bizarre stencil brass design of a great flame on the sides of the walls.

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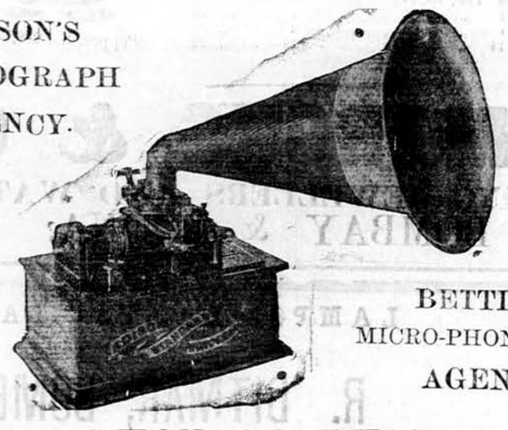

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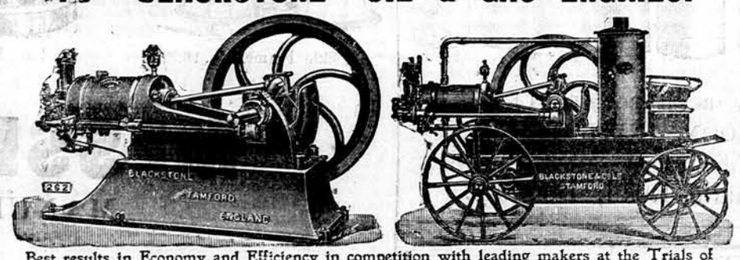

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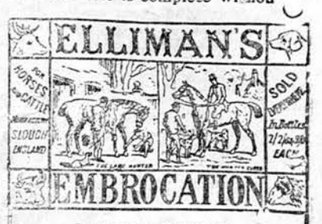

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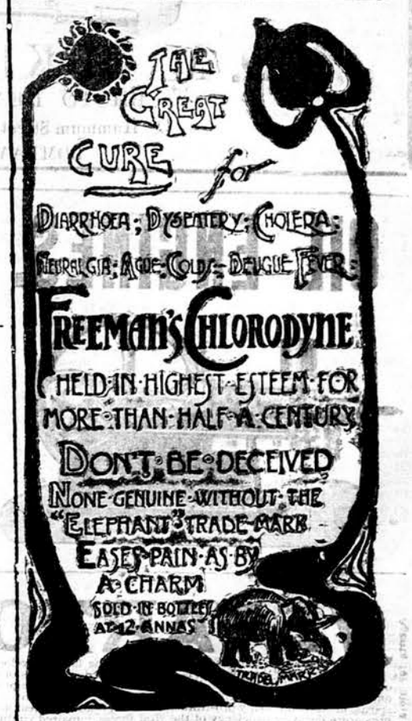
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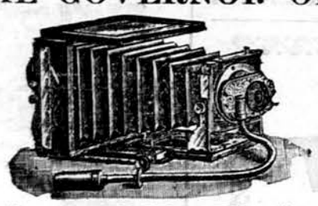

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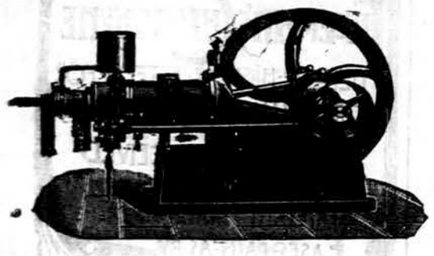

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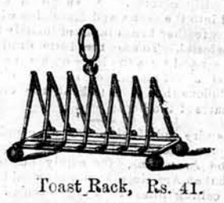

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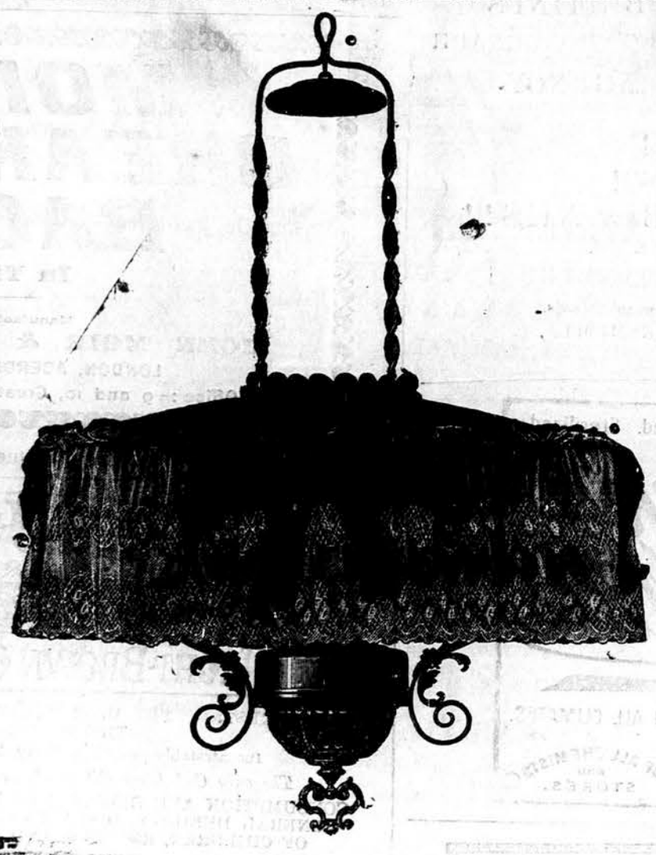

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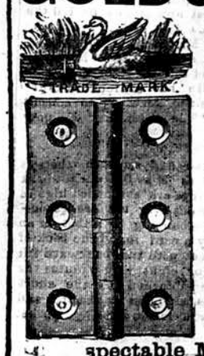

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